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OKLAHOMA

labor MARKET

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

SEPTEMBER 1981

George Nigh, Governor
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Affiliated with the
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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OKLAHOMA labor market

SEPTEMBER 1981

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

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OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND PLANNING
W.J. BOWMAN, CHIEF
WESLEY WILSON, BRANCH MANAGER

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

Local Office Administrative Areas

LOCAL OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED
ADA	*Pontotoc*
ALTUS	*Jackson, Greer, Harmon, Kiowa and Tillman*
ARDMORE	*Carter, Love, Murray and Garvin*
BARTLESVILLE	*Washington and Nowata*
BROKEN ARROW	*Tulsa*
CHICKASHA	*Grady and Caddo*
CLAREMORE	*Rogers*
CLINTON	*Custer, Blaine, Dewey and Washita*
DUNCAN	*Jefferson and Stephens*
DURANT	*Bryan, Atoka, Johnston and Marshall*
EDMOND	*Oklahoma and Logan*
ELK CITY	*Beckham and Roger Mills*
ENID	*Garfield, Alfalfa, Grant, Major and Woods*
GUYMON	*Texas, Beaver and Cimarron*
HOLDENVILLE	*Hughes*
HUGO	*Choctaw and Pushmataha*
IDABEL	*McCurtain*
LAWTON	*Comanche and Cotton*
McALESTER	*Pittsburg, Coal, Latimer, McIntosh and Haskell*
MIAMI	*Ottawa and Craig*
MUSKOGEE	*Muskogee and Wagoner*
NORMAN	*Cleveland and McClain*
OKLAHOMA CITY	*Oklahoma*
Moore	*Oklahoma and Cleveland*
Meridian Office	*Oklahoma, Canadian and Kingfisher*
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OKMULGEE	*Okmulgee and Okfuskee*
PONCA CITY	*Kay and Osage*
POTEAU	*LeFlore*
PRYOR	*Mayes and Delaware*
SALLISAW	*Sequoyah*
SAPULPA	*Creek*
SEMINOLE	*Seminole*
STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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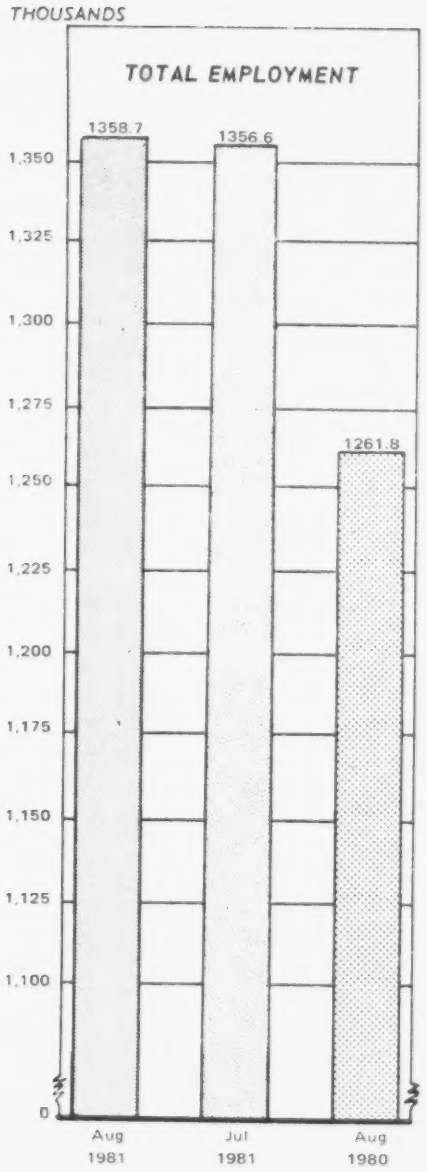
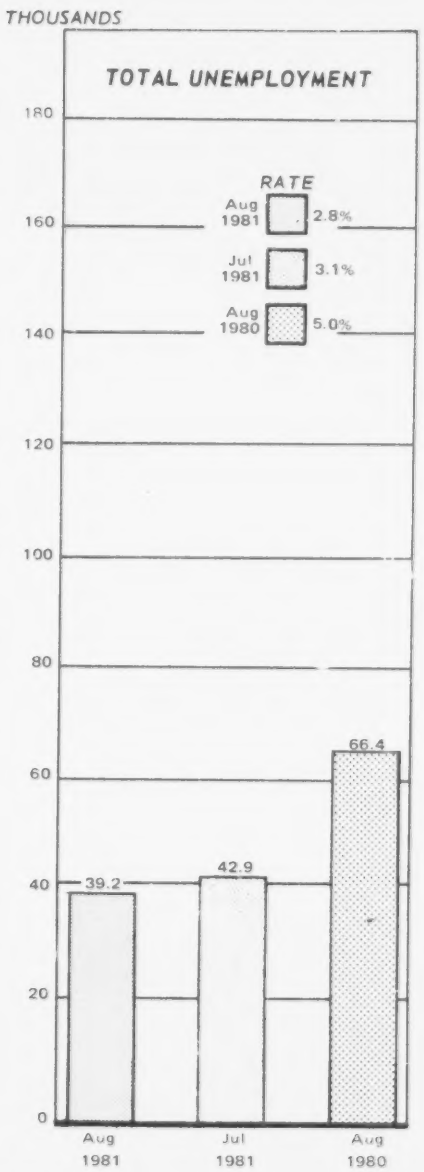
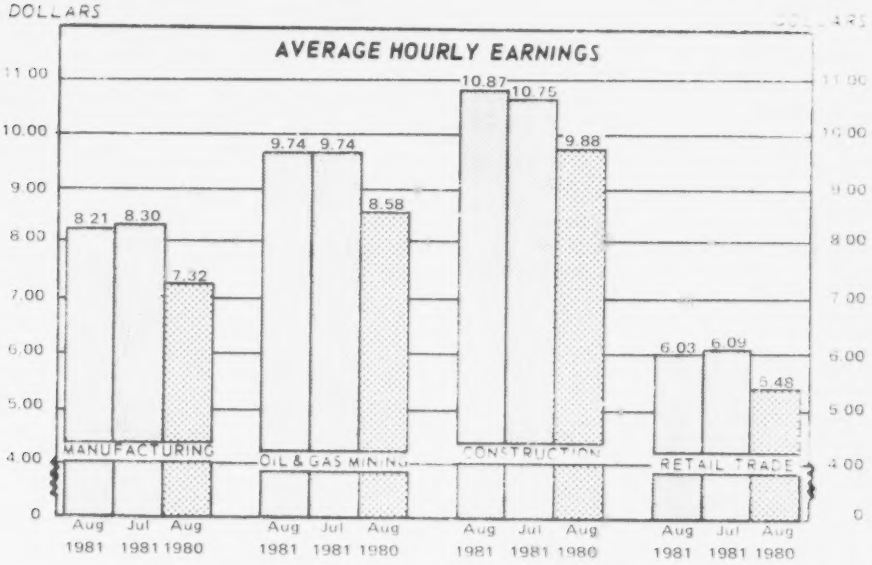
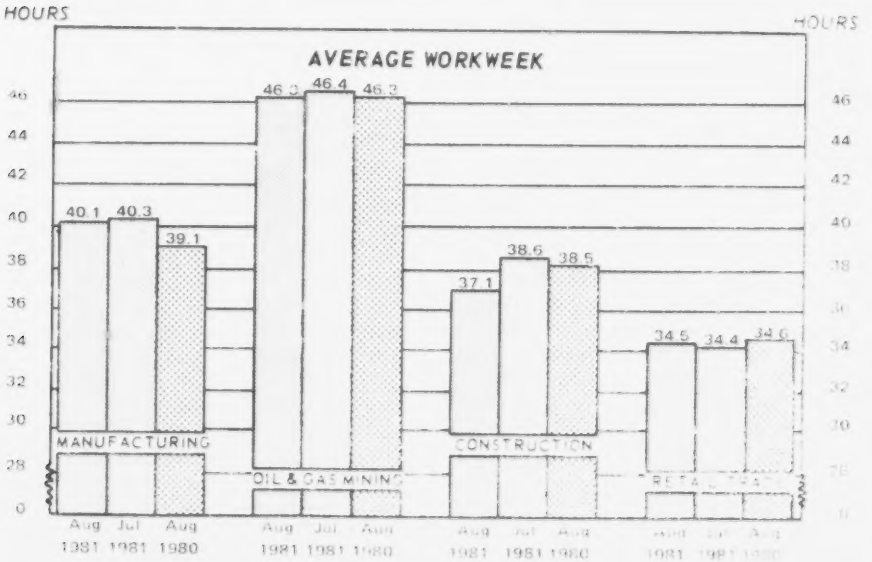
Oklahoma


THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1358.7
1356.6
1261.8
1,350
1,325
1,300
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
0
Aug 1981
Jul 1981
Aug 1980


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE
Aug 1981 2.8%
Jul 1981 3.1%
Aug 1980 5.0%
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
39.2
42.9
66.4
Aug 1981
Jul 1981
Aug 1980

Highlights


DOLLARS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
11.00
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
0
8.21
8.30
7.32
9.74
9.74
8.58
10.87
10.75
9.88
6.03
6.09
5.48
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
Aug 1981
Jul 1981
Aug 1980


HOURS
AVERAGE WORKWEEK
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
28
0
40.1
40.3
39.1
46.3
46.4
46.3
37.1
38.6
38.5
34.5
34.4
34.6
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
Aug 1981
Jul 1981
Aug 1980

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

JOBLESS RATE DROPS TO 2.8 IN AUGUST

Employment in Oklahoma rose by 2,100 in August from July, with a total of 1,358,700 workers, while unemployment dropped 3,700 over the month. With only 39,200 unemployed, the jobless rate fell to a low 2.8 percent, down for the sixth month of the last seven. Oklahoma also retained its position as the state with the lowest unemployment rate in the U.S. for the sixth consecutive month.

Year-ago comparisons showed employment expansion netted 96,900 more workers since August 1980. Unemployment plunged 27,200 during this same twelve-month span. The August jobless rate of 2.8 compared to 5.0 percent last year when 66,400 were unemployed. Further comparisons disclosed a 7.2 percent national jobless rate this August and 7.5 percent in August 1980.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*
SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Jul 1981 to Aug 1981	Aug 1980 to Aug 1981
Total Labor Force	**1,397.9**	**1,399.5**	**1,328.2**	**-.1**	**-1.6**	**69.7**
Unemployment	39.2	42.9	66.4	-8.6	-3.7	-27.2
Unemployment Rate *(Unadjusted)*	2.8	3.1	5.0	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate *(Seas. Adj.)*	2.9	2.9	5.2	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,358.7	1,356.6	1,261.8	.2	2.1	96.9
Agriculture	49.6	57.0	50.1	-13.0	-7.4	-.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	175.4	177.8	170.0	-1.3	-2.4	5.4
Idled by Labor Disputes	.6	.4	.8	50.0	.2	-.2

* *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures. p - Preliminary; r - Revised.*

Unemployment rates continued to drop in nearly all areas of the state during August. More specifically, jobless percentages decreased in 60 counties, rose slightly in 11 and remained unchanged from July in the remaining six. For the first time in many months, all counties had jobless rates below ten percent. Oklahoma City's rate fell to 2.6 percent — lowest in the nation among metropolitan areas. Also, Tulsa's rate dropped to 2.7 in August.

Oklahoma's nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 1,185,500 jobs in August, up 9,900 since July. This gain was concentrated in three industry divisions: mining, wholesale-retail trade and government, with 1,800 to 4,300 additions. The increase in government occurred in state and local units as schools started earlier this year. Wholesale-retail trade growth stemmed mainly from back-to-school sales in general merchandise stores. Expansion in mining reflected the tremendous growth in oil and gas drilling throughout the state. Manufacturing, construction and service industries recorded gains of less than 1,000 workers over the past 30 days, while transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate sustained small losses.

TABLE I-A

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

In Oklahoma

SEPTEMBER 1981

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Jul 1981 to Aug 1981	Aug 1980 to Aug 1981
Total Wage & Salary**	**1,185.5**	**1,175.6**	**1,137.0**	**.8**	**9.9**	**48.5**
Manufacturing	**196.6**	**195.9**	**188.9**	**.4**	**.7**	**7.7**
Durable Goods	**130.1**	**129.2**	**122.1**	**.7**	**.9**	**8.0**
Lumber & Wood Products	3.2	3.2	3.3	0	0	- .1
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.9	10.8	10.3	.9	1	.6
Primary Metal Industries	6.1	6.1	5.8	0	0	.3
Fabricated Metal Products	23.7	23.7	22.9	0	0	.8
Fab. Structural Metal Products	15.1	15.2	15.1	- .7	- .1	0
Machinery, except Electrical	44.6	43.7	38.7	2.1	.9	5.9
Oil Field Machinery	14.1	13.9	11.9	1.4	.2	2.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.8	6.9	6.8	- 1.4	- .1	0
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.1	12.2	13.2	- .8	- .1	- 1.1
Transportation Equipment	21.7	21.7	20.4	0	0	1.3
Aircraft & Parts	9.3	9.2	8.6	1.1	.1	.7
Nondurable Goods	**66.5**	**66.7**	**66.8**	**- .3**	**- .2**	**- .3**
Food & Kindred Products	15.5	15.5	16.6	0	0	- 1.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	10.9	10.7	10.9	1.9	.2	0
Printing & Publishing	10.8	10.7	10.8	.9	.1	0
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.0	6.0	6.2	0	0	- .2
Petroleum & Coal Products	9.1	9.2	9.5	- 1.1	- .1	- .4
Petroleum Refining	8.3	8.3	8.5	0	0	- .2
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	11.9	12.0	11.5	- .8	- .1	.4
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.7	7.7	7.1	0	0	.6
Mining	**88.1**	**86.3**	**74.1**	**2.1**	**1.8**	**14.0**
Oil & Gas Extraction	84.7	82.9	70.9	2.2	1.8	13.8
Contract Construction	**61.3**	**61.1**	**59.2**	**.3**	**.2**	**2.1**
Transportation & Public Utilities	**69.7**	**69.9**	**68.6**	**- .3**	**- .2**	**1.1**
Transportation	39.0	39.1	38.6	- .3	- .1	.4
Railroad Transportation	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	.1	- .2
Communications & Public Utilities	30.7	30.8	30.0	- .3	- .1	.7
Trade	**287.2**	**284.3**	**270.6**	**1.0**	**2.9**	**16.6**
Wholesale	**74.8**	**74.4**	**69.4**	**.5**	**.4**	**5.4**
Retail	**212.4**	**209.9**	**201.2**	**1.2**	**2.5**	**11.2**
General Merchandise	30.8	30.4	27.1	1.3	.4	3.7
Food Stores	33.6	33.4	33.8	.6	.2	- .2
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	26.5	26.4	26.5	.4	.1	0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.3	14.1	14.2	1.4	.2	.1
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**58.9**	**59.0**	**57.1**	**- .2**	**- .1**	**1.8**
Banking	20.2	20.2	19.5	0	0	.7
Services	**215.7**	**215.4**	**203.4**	**.1**	**.3**	**12.3**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.6	10.6	10.8	0	0	- .2
Personal Services	11.0	11.0	10.5	0	0	.5
Health Services	66.9	66.5	63.8	.6	.4	3.1
Government	**208.0**	**203.7**	**215.1**	**2.1**	**4.3**	**- 7.1**
Federal	45.1	45.8	46.9	- 1.5	- .7	- 1.8
State & Local	162.9	157.9	168.2	3.2	5.0	- 5.3

p - Preliminary r - Revised

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.**

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1980 benchmark levels, and include all full and part time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

Over the year, nonfarm payroll jobs expanded by 48,500 paced by growth in trade, mining and services. Mining had the largest proportionate gain, 14,000, as oil and gas exploration accounted for almost all of this industry's growth. Numerically, wholesale-retail trade added 16,600 yearly, with retail additions comprising two-thirds of the net increase. Services also rose by 12,300 since August 1980. Manufacturing was another big gainer, with 7,700 more jobs, all in the durable goods sector, where machinery added 5,900 jobs. Smaller increases were recorded in construction, up 2,100 and finance-insurance-real estate, ahead 1,800 jobs. The only major industry group reversing the upward tide was government, off 7,100, as losses were noted in both the federal and local sectors.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured unemployment in Oklahoma decreased in August to 12,184, down 1,037 or 7.8 percent from July. Of greater significance, this latest total represented a decline of one-third in the number of insured unemployed persons over the past year, reflecting the strong statewide employment situation.

The largest claimant total by industry was in manufacturing where some 2,904 persons were receiving benefits. Those formerly employed in services totaled 2,608, constituting the second largest number of individuals drawing benefits. Next, some 2,480 unemployed construction workers were receiving unemployment payments. Wholesale-retail trade was the only other industry group with a significant number of insured claimants—1,703 in August.

According to occupational grouping, more structural workers were receiving insured benefits than any other category. In fact, almost one-fourth of all claimants were classified in this occupation. Clerical personnel comprised the second largest occupational group, with 2,160, while professional-technical-managerial and those in miscellaneous totaled 1,470 and 1,426, respectively. Service claimants were not far behind with 1,362, and bench workers numbered over a thousand. The remaining five occupations had only a small number of insured claimants in each.

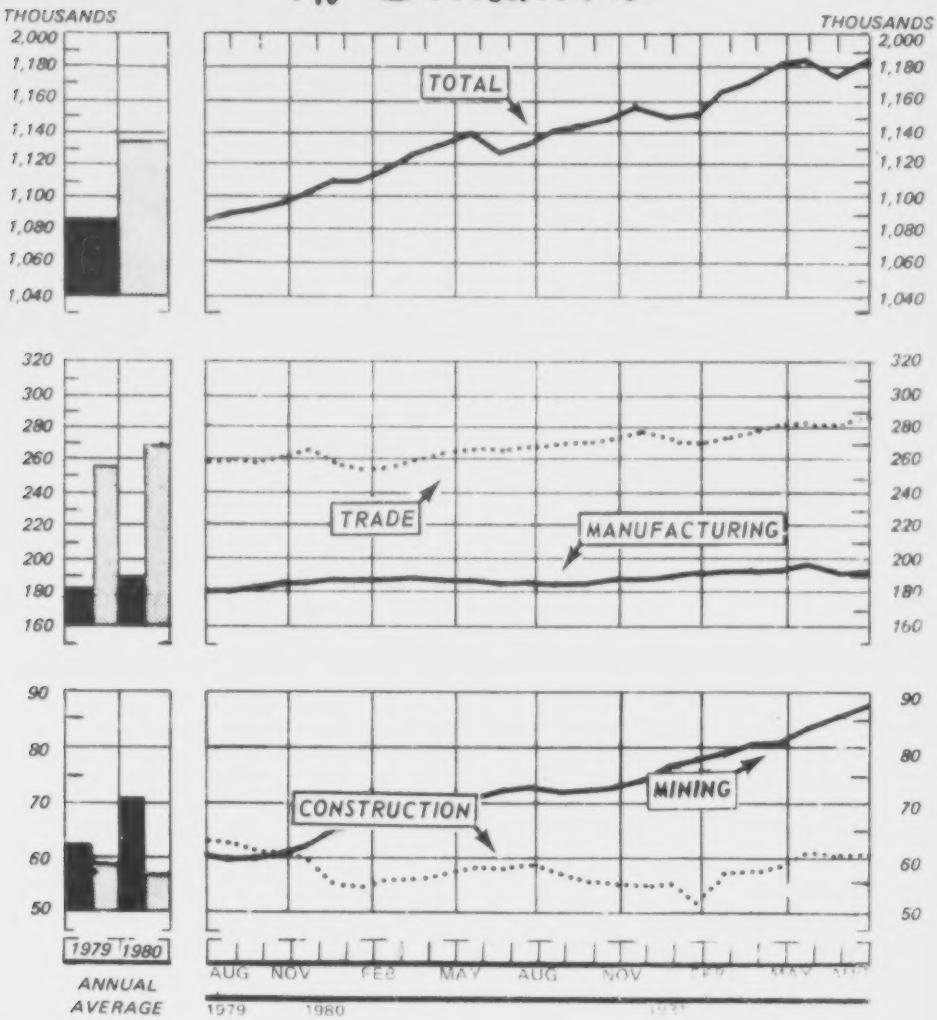
By age breakout, amost one-third of the insured unemployed were in the 25-34 age grouping. The 35-44 classification was next with over 20 percent. As expected, the under 22 and over 55 age groups had the smallest numbers of claimants.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average hours and earnings of Oklahoma production workers declined during August from the preceding month. Hours worked dipped four-tenths of an hour to 40.1, while hourly pay dropped nine cents to $8.21. This brought worker's salaries to $329.22, off $5.27 weekly. The

CHART 1

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma*



* Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family work.

durable goods sector contributed to the decline in hours and earnings of all manufacturing workers. However, weekly wages in nondurables edged fractionally higher as a longer workweek compensated for a five cent reduction in hourly earnings.

In the durable goods group, the workweek declined four-tenths of an hour to 40.4; and hourly pay averaged $8.38, or nine cents below the July level. Individually, transportation equipment sustained a 15 percent cut in weekly wages as the workweek shortened by over four and one-half hours and hourly pay rates fell 54 cents. The sharp loss in this industry was largely responsible for the overall drop in hours and earnings for durables workers as a whole.

Overall, hours and earnings in the nondurable goods sector were virtually unchanged in August. All published industries except petroleum refining had greater weekly earnings over the month. Workers in this latter component had a two hour cut in their workweek coupled with a 47 cent reduction in hourly pay.

Among nonmanufacturing industries, weekly wages between July and August were lower in three divisions: construction, oil and gas extraction, and retail trade (excluding eating and drinking places). Most significant was the wage drop in construction salaries, but this was caused by a shorter workweek, which more than nullified the 12-cent hourly pay rise. The largest pay rise came in communications and public-utilities, when a longer workweek combined with 24 cents more in hourly pay boosted weekly wages.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Total employment in Oklahoma should rise seasonally in September and October in accordance with historical trends. This anticipated rise would reflect seasonal gains in both agriculture and nonfarm wage and salary employment.

The principal job increase over this forecast period will probably occur in government. However, some of these seasonal additions already occurred in August as some schools and colleges started the fall term earlier this year than last. Moreover, trade employment normally increases in the fall, and employers appear to be hiring earlier for the Christmas holidays due to the prevailing labor shortage in the state. Mining is expected to continue on the upturn, while construction could be steady to slightly higher. Within this latter industry, in spite of slowness in the housing market, nonresidential building has proceeded at a rapid pace. Conversely, employment in manufacturing may decline, reflecting anticipated layoffs in airlines and auto industries.

Unemployment should hold close to its current low level over this 60-day forecast period, but a moderate increase could occur in September because of the aforementioned layoffs. Nevertheless, unemployment continues to pose no immediate problem in Oklahoma.

LABOR TURNOVER IN OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING

Hiring at Oklahoma manufacturing plants accelerated in August to 68 per thousand employees, up ten per thousand from July. Most of this increase reflected a sharp rise in new hiring. A favorable separation trend was also evidenced by a jump of 16 per thousand, with two-thirds of these separations due to voluntary quitting by employees. (Usually a high quit rate indicates an optimistic outlook of the labor market).

Lumber and wood products experienced the largest increase in hiring, followed by machinery and metal processing. Transportation equipment and rubber and miscellaneous plastics were the only industries with fewer accessions and these had very small decreases since July. The food processing industry recorded the biggest jump in separations as both quits and layoffs were higher. Remaining components all posted increases in separation rates. Layoffs contributed to this increase in four industries: stone-clay-glass, transportation equipment and petroleum and coal products. Nevertheless, quits rose in all components and were primarily responsible for increased separations in seven of the nine industries.

Over the year, accessions climbed ten per thousand or the same as for the 30-day period. Separations, however, declined by 17 per thousand as layoffs dropped sharply since August 1980, reflecting stronger labor demand than a year ago.

TABLE II

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

In Oklahoma

Per 100 Employees

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates†						Separation Rates†								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980
Manufacturing	**6.8**	**5.8**	**5.8**	**6.1**	**5.3**	**4.9**	**7.4**	**5.8**	**9.1**	**5.6**	**4.3**	**4.9**	.7	.4	3.1
Durable Goods	6.5	5.4	5.2	6.0	5.0	4.5	6.6	5.2	9.6	4.9	3.9	4.2	.5	.1	4.3
Lumber & Wood Products	10.8	8.6	10.6	9.6	6.5	10.5	11.0	8.0	10.8	8.5	5.2	8.7	*	1	.1
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.7	7.9	6.4	7.3	6.3	5.2	11.2	9.1	7.6	8.8	7.1	5.3	1.2	2	1.0
Metal Processing	8.0	7.0	6.8	7.5	6.8	6.3	8.0	7.1	7.9	6.3	5.6	5.7	.3	2	.9
Machinery	6.2	4.5	4.0	5.9	4.3	3.4	5.3	3.9	5.2	4.1	2.8	3.6	.1	.1	.7
Trans. Equip.	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.3	4.3	2.9	25.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.7	2	22.5
Nondurable Goods	7.4	6.6	6.9	6.4	5.8	5.6	8.9	6.8	8.1	6.9	5.2	6.2	1.1	1.0	.9
Food & Kindred Products	13.0	10.0	11.3	9.7	8.3	8.7	15.4	10.1	11.3	11.8	8.1	9.0	2.2	.3	1.4
Printing & Pub.	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.5	3.9	3.6	5.7	4.3	5.3	4.9	3.7	4.7	*	.1	*
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	.9	1.3	3.4	2.2	3.9	1.2	.8	1.4	1.7	.9	1.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	4.1	4.2	4.8	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.7	3.8	5.4	3.3	2.9	3.9	.6	.1	.6

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Change From Jul 1981	Change From Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	**435,100**	**434,200**	**407,400**	**900**	**27,700**
Unemployment	11,400	11,800	18,800	- 400	- 7,400
Rate	*2.6*	*2.7*	*4.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	423,700	422,400	388,600	1,300	35,100

Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area employment for August climbed to 423,700, up 1,300 from a month earlier. Also, employment for this area stood 35,100 ahead of August 1980. Unemployment in the metropolitan area edged down to 11,400 for August, off 400 from July's revised count. Concurrently, the rate inched down to 2.6 percent of the labor force reflecting a full employment situation for the metroplex. For the twelve months, joblessness dropped 7,400.

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Oklahoma City area climbed to 421,300 in August, or 1,200 above the previous month. Trade moved up 1,000 jobs, 90 percent in retail outlets. Construction and mining added 400 and 200 workers, respectively. Meanwhile, transportation-public utilities and manufacturing edged ahead 100 each during August.

Over the past 12 months, employment in nonfarm payroll industries stood nearly 20,000 ahead of August 1980 paced by trade with an increase of 8,300. Services followed with 5,300 added while construction netted a gain of 3,700. Mining picked up 2,900 as a result of the continued demand for energy products. Transportation-public utilities also added 2,200 jobs. Manufacturing growth stood at 1,700 for the twelve months, with the increase in durable goods.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**421,300**	**420,100**	**401,500**	**1,200**	**19,800**
Manufacturing	56,000	55,900	54,300	100	1,700
Durable Goods	38,800	38,600	37,000	200	1,800
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,200	6,400	6,400	- 200	- 200
Machinery	16,400	16,100	16,100	300	300
Transportation Equipment	10,600	10,600	9,600	0	1,000
Nondurable Goods	17,200	17,300	17,300	- 100	- 100
Food & Kindred Products	6,000	6,100	6,600	- 100	- 600
Printing & Publishing	4,000	4,100	4,100	- 100	- 100
Nonmanufacturing	365,300	364,200	347,200	1,100	18,100
Mining	21,100	20,900	18,200	200	2,900
Construction	25,300	24,900	21,600	400	3,700
Transportation & Public Utilities	25,200	25,100	23,000	100	2,200
Transportation	13,500	13,500	11,200	0	2,300
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,700	11,600	11,800	100	- 100
Trade	106,400	105,400	98,100	1,000	8,300
Wholesale	27,000	26,900	25,400	100	1,600
Retail	79,400	78,500	72,700	900	6,700
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	26,000	26,200	25,000	- 200	1,000
Banking	6,700	6,800	6,400	- 100	300
Services	79,900	80,200	74,600	- 300	5,300
Health Services	20,300	20,300	20,100	0	200
Government	81,400	81,500	86,700	- 100	- 5,300
Federal	26,300	26,200	26,800	100	- 500
State & Local	55,100	55,300	59,900	- 200	- 4,800

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p - Preliminary; r - Revised.

The Oklahoma City area manufacturing workweek averaged 39.4 hours for August, off just over one hour from the previous month. At the same time, hourly earnings dropped 28 cents to average $8.69 and weekly wages averaged $342.39, or $21.79 less than July. Within durables, the workweek declined nearly two hours, reaching 39.3, while pay slipped 38 cents, averaging $8.99 hourly. Nondurable goods workers gained an hour and pay rose six cents hourly.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$342.39**	**$364.18**	**$292.59**	**39.4**	**40.6**	**38.6**	**$8.69**	**$8.97**	**$7.58**
Durable Goods	353.31	386.04	296.43	39.3	41.2	38.2	8.99	9.37	7.76
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	296.86	294.81	254.54	39.9	37.7	39.1	7.44	7.82	6.51
Nondurable Goods	311.65	302.25	280.92	39.6	38.7	39.4	7.87	7.81	7.13
Food & Kindred Prod.	337.55	340.52	318.72	42.3	42.3	41.5	7.98	8.05	7.68
Printing & Publishing	354.25	327.46	266.29	39.1	37.9	34.9	9.06	8.64	7.63

* *Averages are for approximately 40,300 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p - Preliminary; r - Revised.

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain, and Pottawatomie Counties.

Accessions and separation rates increased at Oklahoma City manufacturing plants. The rise in accessions resulted from both new hiring and replacements. Only the transportation equipment industry reversed the hiring trend. This also held true for separations as a layoff occurred in a large plant in the same industry. Layoffs rose in three other industries as well, but at much lower levels.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES†
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980
Manufacturing	**6.4**	**5.3**	**4.8**	**5.5**	**4.9**	**4.2**	**6.5**	**4.9**	**13.4**	**4.4**	**3.6**	**4.0**	**1.1**	**.5**	**8.5**
Durable Goods	5.7	5.0	4.1	5.5	4.8	3.9	5.2	4.3	16.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	.8	.1	12.2
Metal Processing	7.5	6.0	6.5	7.2	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	5.3	5.0	5.7	*	.3	*
Machinery	6.7	5.0	3.2	6.6	4.9	2.9	4.2	4.0	5.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	*	*	.9
Trans. Equip.	.8	2.1	2.1	.7	2.0	2.0	4.4	1.8	47.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.8	*	45.3
Nondurable Goods	7.9	6.2	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.8	9.9	6.4	7.0	6.4	4.2	5.2	2.0	1.3	.8
Food & Kindred Products	12.1	9.2	7.5	6.1	6.3	4.9	16.5	8.9	9.1	8.9	5.3	6.1	5.2	2.8	2.1
Printing & Pub.	6.8	5.0	4.4	6.7	4.9	4.2	7.1	5.5	5.6	6.6	4.8	4.9	*	.1	*

* *Less than 0.05.*
† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Change From Jul 1981	Change From Aug 1980
Total Labor Force	**347,900**	**345,800**	**326,600**	**2,100**	**21,300**
Unemployment	9,400	10,500	14,800	-1,100	-5,400
Rate	*2.7*	*3.0*	*4.5*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	338,500	335,300	311,800	3,200	26,700

Employment in the Tulsa Metropolitan Area rose again in August to total 338,500, up 3,200 from July's revised estimate. Year-ago comparisons indicated a sizable annual gain of 26,700, more than eight times as great as the monthly gain. Unemployment dropped to 9,400 or 1,100 below the previous month. On an annual basis, the decline was almost five times more, at 5,400. These comparative unemployment figures resulted in jobless rates of 2.7 percent this August, 3.0 a month ago, and 4.5 percent one year earlier.

Wage and salary employment totaled 321,200 in the Tulsa Metropolitan Area during August, representing a gain of about 2,600 since July. This stemmed primarily from nonmanufacturing growth where government rose 1,500, and trade advanced 600 as retail stores hired workers for "back to school" sales. Construction jobs were up 200 from July. Total mining continued to increase, gaining 100 in August. Employment in the services group fell 200, transportation-public utilities dipped 100 and finance-insurance-real estate was unchanged. Manufacturing growth was limited to 500 for the month with 60 percent found in durable goods.

Year-ago comparisons revealed wage and salary employment to be up some 15,400 jobs, or five percent. Manufacturing accounted for 23 percent of the gain, 3,600 additions. Most of the factory increase was in durable goods. Services and trade led the nonmanufacturing growth, up 4,300 and 3,300 respectively. Mining had significant growth of 2,500 over the year, while government recorded 1,200 and finance-insurance-real estate advanced 400 jobs.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**321,200**	**318,600**	**305,800**	**2,600**	**15,400**
Manufacturing	66,200	65,700	62,600	500	3,600
Durable Goods	52,700	52,400	49,300	300	3,400
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,300	4,200	4,000	100	300
Primary & Fabricated Metals	18,100	17,900	17,300	200	800
Machinery	19,400	19,400	17,600	0	1,800
Transportation Equipment	7,700	7,600	7,300	100	400
Nondurable Goods	13,500	13,300	13,300	200	200
Printing & Publishing	3,800	3,700	3,600	100	200
Petroleum Refining	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	255,000	252,900	243,200	2,100	11,800
Mining	24,200	24,100	21,700	100	2,500
Construction	19,000	18,800	18,900	200	100
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,600	24,700	24,600	-100	0
Trade	74,200	73,600	70,900	600	3,300
Wholesale	23,800	23,700	22,500	100	1,300
Retail	50,400	49,900	48,400	500	2,000
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	16,200	16,200	15,800	0	400
Services	64,600	64,800	60,300	-200	4,300
Health Services	20,000	19,800	18,900	200	1,100
Government	32,200	30,700	31,000	1,500	1,200

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p - Preliminary. r - Revised.

The workweek in Tulsa's manufacturing plants averaged 40.8 hours during August, the same as one month ago. At the same time, hourly earnings rose to $8.77, reflecting an increase of six cents per hour. In durable goods, weekly hours rose one-tenth to 41.3 hours, while hourly pay was $9.01, or some ten cents higher than a month ago. Nondurables experienced a drop in hours worked, to 39.0 from 39.2, and in hourly earnings, to $7.68 from $7.85.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$357.82**	**$355.37**	**$309.25**	**40.8**	**40.8**	**39.8**	**$8.77**	**$8.71**	**$7.77**
Durable Goods	372.11	367.09	320.39	41.3	41.2	40.2	9.01	8.91	7.97
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	358.28	356.79	319.97	40.9	41.2	40.4	8.76	8.66	7.92
Machinery	354.05	355.32	298.80	42.3	42.1	41.1	8.37	8.44	7.27
Nondurable Goods	299.52	307.72	264.34	39.0	39.2	38.2	7.68	7.85	6.92
Printing & Publishing	312.48	320.80	272.90	42.0	42.1	41.1	7.44	7.62	6.64

* *Averages are for approximately 45,600 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p - Preliminary; r - Revised.

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

Tulsa area manufacturing plants reported an increase in hiring of nine per thousand employees during August compared to July. Separations also rose by 14 per thousand, as quits increased but layoffs remained unchanged. The gain in accessions resulted from new hires in each of the five published industries. Over the year, accessions increased by 12 per thousand, but separations edged only nominally higher.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES†
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980
Manufacturing	**6.9**	**6.0**	**5.7**	**6.4**	**5.5**	**4.9**	**6.9**	**5.5**	**6.7**	**5.0**	**3.7**	**4.6**	**.4**	**.4**	**.8**
Durable Goods	7.1	6.1	5.7	6.5	5.6	4.9	7.0	5.5	6.4	4.8	3.6	4.2	.5	.3	.8
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.9	8.0	6.1	5.5	6.9	3.6	13.1	6.7	8.9	8.4	5.8	6.3	3.6	*	1.6
Metal Processing	8.2	7.3	7.5	7.8	6.9	6.9	8.6	7.2	7.7	6.3	5.3	5.7	.6	.3	.4
Machinery	5.8	4.6	4.6	5.7	4.4	4.3	4.9	3.6	4.4	3.4	2.3	2.9	*	.2	.1
Trans. Equip.	5.2	2.8	2.0	4.3	2.3	1.0	2.0	2.2	5.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	.1	.4	3.1
Nondurable Goods	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.0	5.0	7.0	5.8	7.7	6.0	4.1	5.9	*	.8	.7
Printing & Pub.	3.9	3.1	3.6	3.9	3.1	3.1	5.5	3.0	4.1	4.5	2.8	3.7	*	*	*

* *Less than 0.05.*
† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1980 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

Total employment in the Ardmore area dropped to 18,825 during August. This was a loss of 250 since July but a much greater gain of 1,175 over last August. Respective jobless rates were 2.3 percent in August, 2.2 for July and 4.3 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Labor Force	**19,275**	**19,500**	**18,450**	**- 225**	**825**
Unemployment	450	425	800	25	- 350
Rate	*2.3*	*2.2*	*4.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	18,825	19,075	17,650	- 250	1,175

Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs declined to 17,300 in August, totaling 225 less than in July. Nonmanufacturing bore the brunt of most of this loss. More specifically, government had the greatest loss of 100, while mining and wholesale-retail trade each showed reductions of 50. A loss of 25 in the all other division was offset by a similar gain in transportation-public utilities. Manufacturing showed a slight drop of 25.

For the year, total nonfarm employment fared better, gaining 450. Specifically mining showed the greatest gain of 425, while the loss of 125 in construction was more than offset by an advance of 150 in government. Wholesale-retail trade gained 50, while transportation-public utilities and the all other division gained 25 each.

Employment and unemployment are not expected to fluctuate substantially from their August levels during the next two months. Government and trade may rise seasonally. Also, mining is expected to increase somewhat. Construction will probably hold rather steady.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**17,300**	**17,525**	**16,850**	**- 225**	**450**
Manufacturing	3,825	3,850	3,925	- 25	- 100
Nonmanufacturing	13,475	13,675	12,925	- 200	550
Mining	2,625	2,675	2,200	- 50	425
Construction	500	500	625	0	- 125
Transportation & Public Utilities	975	950	950	25	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,750	3,800	3,700	- 50	50
Government	2,400	2,500	2,250	- 100	150
All Other*	3,225	3,250	3,200	- 25	25

p - Preliminary r - Revised This area includes Carter County only

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments*

Employment in the Enid Metropolitan Area totaled 27,700 in August, down 600 from July's count of 28,300. Nevertheless, the latest employment count was a substantial 1,700 above that of last August. Respective jobless rates were 2.7 percent in August, 2.4 in July, and 3.1 percent one year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,475**	**29,000**	**26,825**	**-525**	**1,650**
Unemployment	775	700	825	75	-50
Rate	*2.7*	*2.4*	*3.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,700	28,300	26,000	-600	1,700

Nonagricultural payroll employment fell to 25,850 in August, a 450 loss from the month before. Government led the downturn as that division showed 400 fewer jobs this month. By contrast, mining showed the only gain, adding 150 to counterbalance the combined smaller losses of construction, trade, and service. Transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate held steady for the month.

Over the year, nonfarm employment added 675. Mining showed the greatest gain of 450 as the result of increased oil and gas drilling. A loss of 225 in construction was offset by combined gains of 100 and 125 in transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade, respectively. Also, government rose 100, while services gained 50 and manufacturing added 75 jobs.

Total employment may rise in this area during the next 60 days. More specifically, agricultural jobs may show a seasonal gain through October before falling off in November. Improvement is also likely in wholesale-retail trade. Joblessness should remain similar to August levels during the next two months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**25,850**	**26,300**	**25,175**	**-450**	**675**
Manufacturing	3,000	3,050	2,925	-50	75
Food & Kindred Products	425	475	475	-50	-50
All Other Manufacturing	2,575	2,575	2,450	0	125
Nonmanufacturing	22,850	23,250	22,250	-400	600
Mining	2,375	2,225	1,925	150	450
Construction	1,525	1,575	1,750	-50	-225
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,875	2,875	2,775	0	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,000	7,075	6,875	-75	125
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
Service	4,475	4,500	4,425	-25	50
Government	3,500	3,900	3,400	-400	100

p - Preliminary r - Revised This area includes Garfield County only.

Employment in Kay County increased in August, to 23,125 up 125 from the month before and 1,850 more than a year ago. Joblessness was up only slightly from the previous month but showed a very significant drop of 375 from August 1980. The jobless rates were 2.0 percent in August, 1.9 a month before, and 3.8 percent one year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Labor Force	**23,600**	**23,450**	**22,125**	**150**	**1,475**
Unemployment	475	450	850	25	- 375
Rate	*2.0*	*1.9*	*3.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	23,125	23,000	21,275	125	1,850

Nonagricultural payroll jobs rose in August to 20,825 or 250 more than in July. Manufacturing was credited with ninety percent of the gain, or 225 jobs. More specifically, metals and machinery gained 100, and all other manufacturing added 125. In nonmanufacturing, wholesale-retail trade expanded by 25, while remaining divisions were unchanged.

Compared to last August, nonfarm employment showed total increases nearly four times as great as the monthly gains. Manufacturing paced the upturn with 675 jobs. In nonmanufacturing, wholesale-retail trade had the largest loss of 175, with smaller losses of 50 in government and 25 in both mining and construction. A gain of 375 in all other, however, offset these declines and gave a net gain of 100 nonmanufacturing jobs.

Overall, employment will probably remain basically steady through September, although the return of nonfaculty school employees for the fall semester should cause government employment to rise. Also, agricultural employment may show some increase with seasonal planting of wheat and some other gains. Meanwhile, unemployment is expected to vary little from the relatively low level in this area.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**20,825**	**20,575**	**19,850**	**250**	**975**
Manufacturing	7,800	7,575	6,925	225	875
Metals & Machinery	2,025	1,925	1,750	100	275
All Other Manufacturing	5,775	5,650	5,175	125	600
Nonmanufacturing	13,025	13,000	12,925	25	100
Mining	625	625	650	0	- 25
Construction	1,225	1,225	1,250	0	- 25
Transportation & Public Utilities	725	725	725	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,025	4,000	4,200	25	- 175
Government	2,275	2,275	2,325	0	- 50
All Other*	4,150	4,150	3,775	0	375

p - Preliminary r - Revised This area includes Kay County only

** Includes finance, insurance, [illegible] establishments*

Both employment and unemployment turned downward in the Lawton Metropolitan Area during August. The number employed totaled 31,475 for the latest month, off 500 from July but still 1,400 above one year ago. Meanwhile, unemployment fell to 1,050, down 175 from the previous month and a dramatic 975 below last August's count. This annual decrease is a drop of more than 48 percent in joblessness. The jobless rates for these periods were 3.2 percent this August, 3.7 in July and 6.3 percent one year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Labor Force	**32,525**	**33,200**	**32,100**	**-675**	**425**
Unemployment	1,050	1,225	2,025	-175	-975
Rate	*3.2*	*3.7*	*6.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	31,475	31,975	30,075	-500	1,400

Wage and salary divisions in this area declined 425 jobs to reach 28,525 during August. More specifically, nonmanufacturing suffered all the losses, with the biggest part of that loss being a drop of 600 in government. One-fourth of this was offset by a gain of 150 in the all other division. A loss of 25 in transportation-public utilities was equalized by a gain in construction.

For the year, nonfarm payrolls increased 150 as manufacturing gained 200 jobs. Elsewhere, a gain of 275 in the all other division compensated for a similar loss in government, and an increase of 75 in finance-insurance-real estate made up for a comparable drop in wholesale-retail trade. The decline of 75 in construction was only slightly eased by a gain of 25 in transportation-public utilities.

The general employment picture in the Lawton area is not expected to change substantially during September and October. However, unemployment may show some easing as students and others leave the local labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**28,525**	**28,950**	**28,375**	**-425**	**150**
Manufacturing	2,975	2,950	2,775	25	200
Nonmanufacturing	25,550	26,000	25,600	-450	-50
Construction	1,625	1,600	1,700	25	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,325	1,350	1,300	-25	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,050	7,050	7,125	0	-75
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,325	1,325	1,250	0	75
Government	9,525	10,125	9,800	-600	-275
All Other*	4,700	4,550	4,425	150	275

p - Preliminary r - Revised This area includes Comanche County only.
* Includes Mining and Service establishments.

Employment in Pittsburg County dipped to 11,675 in August, or 50 below July's count, but 525 more than last year's number. Meanwhile, unemployment fell to 625, off 100 from the previous month and 700 below last August. The jobless rate for August was 5.1 percent, down from 5.9 the previous month and well under the 10.6 percent of one year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Labor Force	12,300	12,350	12,475	-50	-175
Unemployment	625	725	1,325	-100	-700
Rate	*5.1*	*5.9*	*10.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,675	11,625	11,150	50	525

Nonfarm payroll jobs totaled 11,075 in August, up 25 from July. Construction added 25 jobs, while combined gains of 25 each in trade and the all other division offset a loss of 50 in government. Transportation-public utilities remained unchanged.

Annual comparisons showed 75 more jobs this August than the same month of 1980. Manufacturing gained 50, while nonmanufacturing added 25. More specifically, government lost 50, but the all other division expanded by 75. Losses of 25 each in transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade were neutralized by 50 additions in construction.

Total employment in the McAlester area is expected to remain near the present levels during the forecast period. The need for temporary labor is expected to continue to run high for the next 30 days, with no significant layoffs.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Wage & Salary	11,075	11,050	11,000	25	75
Manufacturing	1,850	1,850	1,800	0	50
Nonmanufacturing	9,225	9,200	9,200	25	25
Construction	325	300	275	25	50
Transportation & Public Utilities	375	375	400	0	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,125	2,100	2,150	25	-25
Government	3,650	3,700	3,700	-50	-50
All Other*	2,750	2,725	2,675	25	75

p - Preliminary r - Revised This area includes Pittsburg County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Employment in the Miami area was 12,625 in August, an addition of 625 jobs. Furthermore, this was 1,150 more than the August 1980 figure. Reinforcing this job increase was the drop of 50 in unemployed workers for the month and 675 for the year. Also, August's jobless rate of 4.0 percent was down from July's 4.6 and the August 1980 rate of 9.5 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Labor Force	**13,150**	**12,600**	**12,675**	**550**	**475**
Unemployment	525	575	1,200	-50	-675
Rate	*4.0*	*4.6*	*9.5*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,625	12,000	11,475	625	1,150

Nonagricultural payroll employment grew to 10,475 in August, regaining 500 of the jobs lost in the previous month. The majority of these jobs were in manufacturing. More specifically, the all other manufacturing division added 350 jobs, although metals, machinery, and transportation equipment lost 25 jobs. In nonmanufacturing, government showed the only change, increasing by 175, largely attributable to the return of educational workers.

For the year, nonfarm jobs added 575. Of these gains, 450 were in the all other manufacturing division. Metals, machinery, and transportation equipment held steady. In nonmanufacturing, government showed the only yearly gain, adding 150. By contrast, construction had a slight loss of 25. The other nonmanufacturing divisions remained stable.

The employment total in this area may rise through September and October, mostly as a result of seasonal gains. Largest increase should occur in government as nonteaching personnel return to jobs. Joblessness is likely to decline as students and other seasonal workers leave the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**10,475**	**9,975**	**9,900**	**500**	**575**
Manufacturing	4,625	4,300	4,175	325	450
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	525	550	525	-25	0
All Other Manufacturing	4,100	3,750	3,650	350	450
Nonmanufacturing	5,850	5,675	5,725	175	125
Construction	175	175	200	0	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	150	150	150	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,925	1,925	1,925	0	0
Government	1,750	1,575	1,600	175	150
All Other*	1,850	1,850	1,850	0	0

p - Preliminary; r - Revised. This area includes Ottawa County only.

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Total employment in the Muskogee area dipped to 25,500 in August, or 250 below last month. However, this latest figure stood 425 above that of one year ago. The August unemployment rate was 5.0 percent, down from 5.9 the month before and 7.6 percent one year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Labor Force	**26,850**	**27,375**	**27,150**	**-525**	**-300**
Unemployment	1,350	1,625	2,075	-275	-725
Rate	*5.0*	*5.9*	*7.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	25,500	25,750	25,075	-250	425

Nonfarm payroll employment slowed down slightly to 22,750 in August, 250 lower than July's count. Manufacturing experienced forty percent of the loss. More specifically, food processing declined by 25, while all other manufacturing lost 75. In nonmanufacturing, government was reduced by 150 workers. These reductions are partly attributable to some layoffs at an area hospital and to reductions in federally-funded job programs.

Yearly comparisons showed 625 fewer jobs this August than last August. Nonmanufacturing lost 425 in construction and 350 in government. Gains of 50 in wholesale-retail trade and 75 in transportation-public utilities eased the loss only slightly, while the all other division held steady. Although manufacturing lost 150 in the food processing division, all other manufacturing gained 175, making a net gain of 25 in manufacturing.

Total employment in the Muskogee area is expected to show little change in September and October. However, government will probably rise as nonteaching personnel are recalled. Joblessness should lessen as some workers leave the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**22,750**	**23,000**	**23,375**	**-250**	**-625**
Manufacturing	4,975	5,075	4,950	-100	25
Food & Kindred Products	600	625	750	-25	-150
All Other Manufacturing	4,375	4,450	4,200	-75	175
Nonmanufacturing	17,775	17,925	18,425	-150	-650
Construction	1,125	1,175	1,550	-50	-425
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,550	1,550	1,475	0	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,175	5,150	5,125	25	50
Government	6,025	6,175	6,375	-150	-350
All Other*	3,900	3,975	3,900	25	0

p - Preliminary r - Revised This area includes Muskogee County only.
** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Employment in Okmulgee County declined again in August, reaching 12,050, or 275 less than in July. This employment figure was also less than that of one year earlier, though by a much slighter margin of 25. The number of unemployed workers, however, did rise by 50 between July and August. Even so, unemployment for this August was 275 below that of August 1980. Jobless rates were 5.1 percent in August, 4.6 for July and 7.1 percent in August 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,700**	**12,925**	**13,000**	**-225**	**-300**
Unemployment	650	600	925	50	-275
Rate	*5.1*	*4.6*	*7.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,050	12,325	12,075	-275	-25

Nonfarm payroll jobs fell again in August to 9,475, or 225 fewer than in July. Most of the drop was in nonmanufacturing, primarily in government. The all other division had a monthly loss of 75, while mining, construction, transportation-public utilities, and wholesale-retail trade all remained basically unchanged for the month. Manufacturing edged upward by 25.

In an annual perspective, nonfarm wage and salary jobs showed larger losses of 100 in manufacturing and 300 in nonmanufacturing. In the yearly losses, government again showed the largest setback of 200, while construction was next, losing 125. Wholesale-retail trade lost 50, but this was more than offset by gains of 25 each in mining, transportation-public utilities, and the all other sector.

Unemployment is expected to decrease in the coming weeks as workers at a local refinery return to work in early September. No significant changes are expected in new employment prospects, however. Overall, employment may hold relatively steady through September.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**9,475**	**9,700**	**9,875**	**-225**	**-400**
Manufacturing	1,300	1,275	1,400	25	-100
Nonmanufacturing	8,175	8,425	8,475	-250	-300
Mining	475	475	450	0	25
Construction	225	225	350	0	-125
Transportation & Public Utilities	300	300	275	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,150	2,150	2,200	0	-50
Government	2,875	3,050	3,075	-175	-200
All Other*	2,150	2,225	2,125	-75	25

p - Preliminary, r - Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Total employment in the Shawnee area rose in August to reach 28,225. This latest figure stood 75 above July's count and 2,325 above the level of one year earlier. Unemployment remained at 875. Comparative unemployment rates were 3.0 percent for both July and August and 5.0 a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Labor Force	**29,100**	**29,025**	**27,275**	**75**	**1,825**
Unemployment	875	875	1,375	0	-500
Rate	*3.0*	*3.0*	*5.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	28,225	28,150	25,900	75	2,325

Nonagricultural payroll employment decreased 175 in August to 14,975. As in July, most of the decreases were in the nonmanufacturing sector. More specifically, wholesale-retail trade and government showed losses of 100 and 25, respectively. Mining, construction, transportation-public utilities, and the all other division all were basically unchanged. In manufacturing, food processing was again unchanged, while all other manufacturing had a loss of 50 jobs.

Over a one-year period, nonfarm payrolls grew by 150 jobs. Manufacturing was responsible for the gain, more specifically, the all other manufacturing sector. Annual gains and losses in the various sectors of nonmanufacturing neutralized each other. More precisely, combined drops of 25 in mining and 225 in construction were offset by advances of 100 in wholesale-retail trade and 75 each in transportation-public utilities and the all other division.

Employment prospects in this area are expected to remain near their current levels during the next 60 days. However, a number of area employees may be affected by a layoff at a manufacturing plant. Consequently, unemployment may increase in September.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**14,975**	**15,150**	**14,825**	**-175**	**150**
Manufacturing	2,625	2,675	2,475	-50	150
Food & Kindred Products	275	275	275	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,350	2,400	2,200	-50	150
Nonmanufacturing	12,350	12,475	12,350	-125	0
Mining	425	425	450	0	-25
Construction	800	800	1,025	0	-225
Transportation & Public Utilities	925	925	850	0	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,000	4,100	3,900	-100	100
Government	2,750	2,775	2,750	-25	0
All Other*	3,450	3,450	3,375	0	75

p - Preliminary r - Revised This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Total employment in the greater Stillwater area increased again in August to 27,725, an increase of 150 workers. More significantly, employment was a substantial 3,300 above the same time last year. Unemployment eased again in August by about 150 and 1,000 fewer unemployed workers than in August 1980. Also, the unemployment rate reflected these changes, showing 1.1 percent this August, 1.6 percent in July, and 5.1 percent last August.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From: Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From: Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Labor Force	28,025	28,025	25,725	0	2,300
Unemployment	300	450	1,300	-150	-1,000
Rate	1.1	1.6	5.1	xxx	xxx
Employment	27,725	27,575	24,425	150	3,300

Nonagricultural employment in August showed a recovery from nearly all losses of the previous month, adding 225 jobs. Manufacturing added 250 jobs. In nonmanufacturing, there was a slight dip of about 25 jobs in construction. A loss of 150 in government jobs was equalized by combined additions of 25 in wholesale-retail trade and 75 in the all other division.

For the year, there was a large all-over increase of 1,950 jobs. Nearly two-thirds of these jobs, or 1,275, were in manufacturing. More specifically, government had the largest increase of 375, followed by mining with 275 additions. The all other division added 200, while wholesale-retail trade grew by 75. The only losses were in construction and transportation-public utilities, which lost 150 and 100, respectively.

The labor market in the Stillwater area is seen generally good, and the percentage of unemployed is expected to level off during the next thirty days. A seasonal rise in government is likely as schools and a major university add nonfaculty personnel. Meanwhile, factory employment may level off, since no significant new hiring is expected.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Aug 1981p	Jul 1981r	Aug 1980r	Absolute Change From: Jul 1981 Aug 1981	Absolute Change From: Aug 1980 Aug 1981
Total Wage & Salary	22,900	22,675	20,950	225	1,950
Manufacturing	3,175	2,925	1,900	250	1,275
Nonmanufacturing	19,725	19,750	19,050	-25	675
Mining	850	850	575	0	275
Construction	525	550	675	-25	-150
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,050	1,050	1,150	0	-100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,875	4,850	4,800	25	75
Government	9,375	9,475	9,000	-100	375
All Other*	3,050	2,975	2,850	75	200

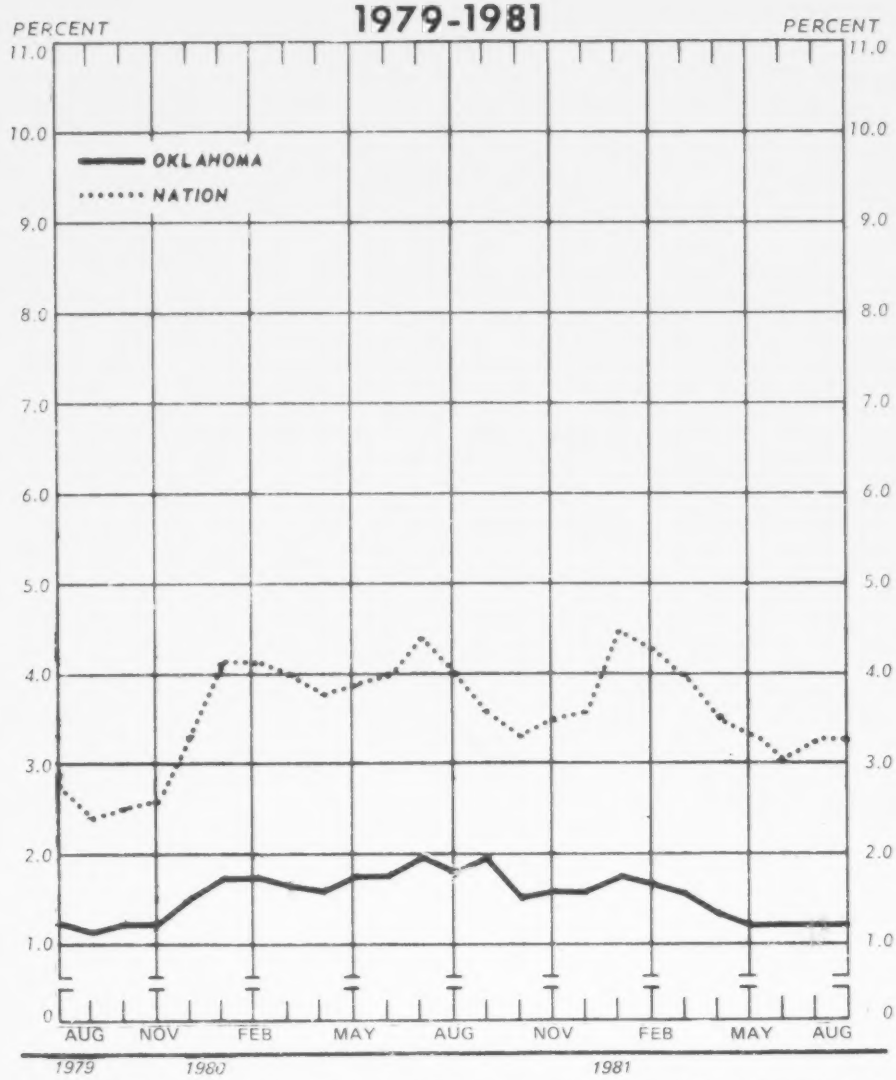
p - Preliminary r - Revised This area includes Payne County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE

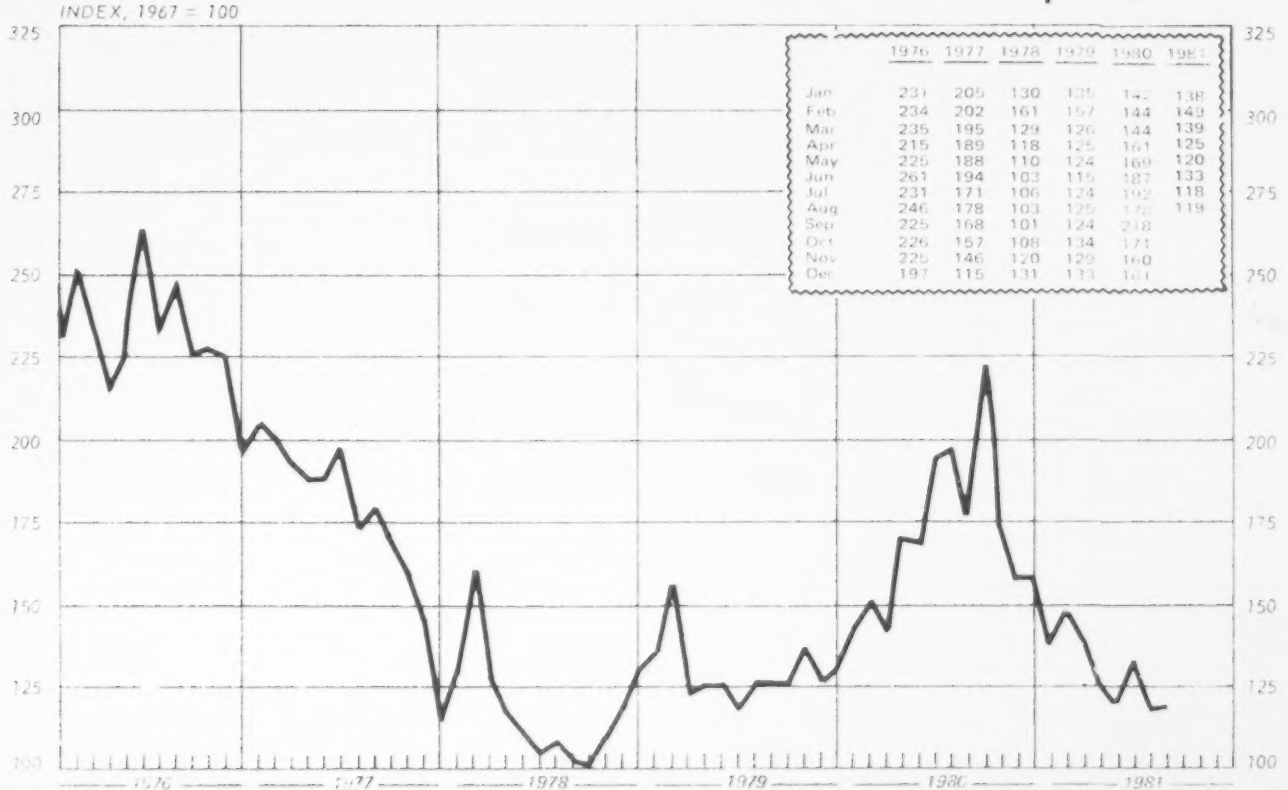
1979-1981



* Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment



	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Jan	231	205	130	135	142	138
Feb	234	202	161	157	144	149
Mar	235	195	129	126	144	139
Apr	215	189	118	125	161	125
May	225	188	110	124	169	120
Jun	261	194	103	115	187	133
Jul	231	171	106	124	192	118
Aug	246	178	103	125	178	119
Sep	225	168	101	124	218	
Oct	226	157	108	134	171	
Nov	229	146	120	129	160	
Dec	197	115	131	133	161	

Source: Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - The Ada office of the State Employment Service continued to report no shortages or surpluses in major occupations again in August. As in the past few months, favorable weather again helped in the progress of several building projects, including one which was almost entirely completed by late August. Pontotoc County unemployment showed an encouraging drop to 2.2 percent in August compared to 3.1 percent in July.

ALTUS - Jackson County unemployment edged downward to 3.6 percent in August from 3.7 in July. The longstanding oversupply of child-care monitors and material handlers continued for this reporting period. Residential construction permits totaled $23,400, while commercial permits totaled $150,000, making an all-over total of $173,400.

BARTLESVILLE - Bartlesville's Job Service office reported surpluses during August in six areas: general office workers, nurses' aides, sewing machine operators, waitresses and kitchen helpers, nursery attendants, and construction workers. The continuing oversupply of sewing machine operators was due to the closing of a plant, while some of the other surpluses were due to the number of students still in the active files. Washington County's unemployment rate was 2.3 percent in August, up from July's 1.8 percent.

CHICKASHA - The Chickasha Job Service office reported August surpluses in the same occupational groups as in the last several months, with very slight increases in some categories. More specifically, jobseekers included cashier-checkers, sales clerks, construction workers, nurses' aides, heavy-duty truck drivers, and rotary driller helpers. Grady County's jobless rate crept downward to 1.9 percent in August from 2.0 percent in July. The total dollar volume of August construction was $245,330, with most of this being for new residential construction.

CLAREMORE - The overall August applicant files increased since the last reporting period. Most surpluses were in the categories of cashier, waiter/waitress, and production assembler. Also, a demand still existed for skilled machine trades workers. The rate of August unemployment in Rogers County was 3.1 percent, only slightly above 3.0 percent in July.

CLINTON - The Clinton office of the State Employment Service reported no labor surplus during August, but this area continued to experience a lack of qualified applicants for existing job orders. More specifically, there were recent demands for personnel in the following jobs: diesel mechanic, tool and die maker, electric motor cleaner and repairer, brick and tile manufacturing worker, and an occupational therapy aide. Unemployment in Custer County was 2.0 percent in August, up slightly from 1.9 in July.

DUNCAN - Labor surplus dropped considerably in the Duncan area during August; however, a number of job vacancies were still unfilled. These included construction workers, truck drivers, general office clerks, and cashiers. By contrast, there were openings for diesel mechanics and a clothing alterations person. Employment showed a slight upward trend in Stephens County during August, while joblessness decreased to 1.5 percent from 2.0 percent the month before.

(Continued on page 28)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

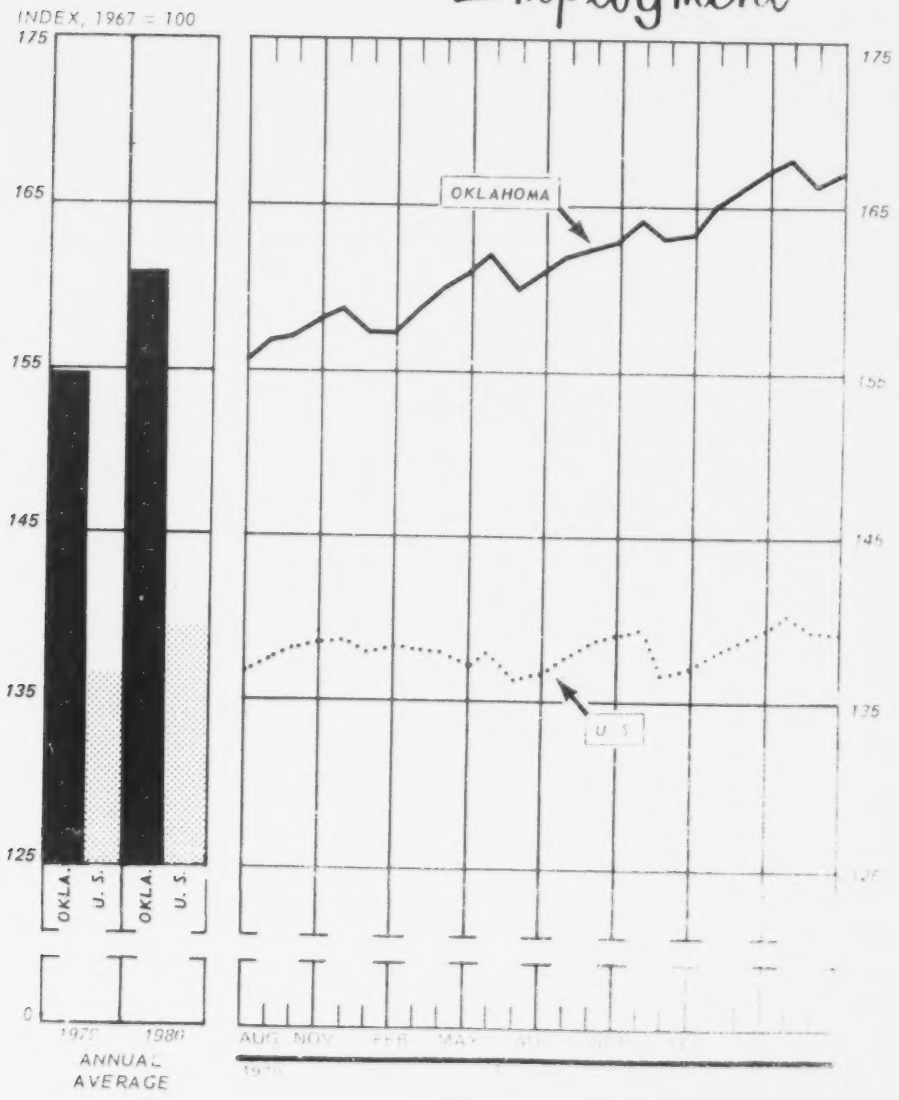
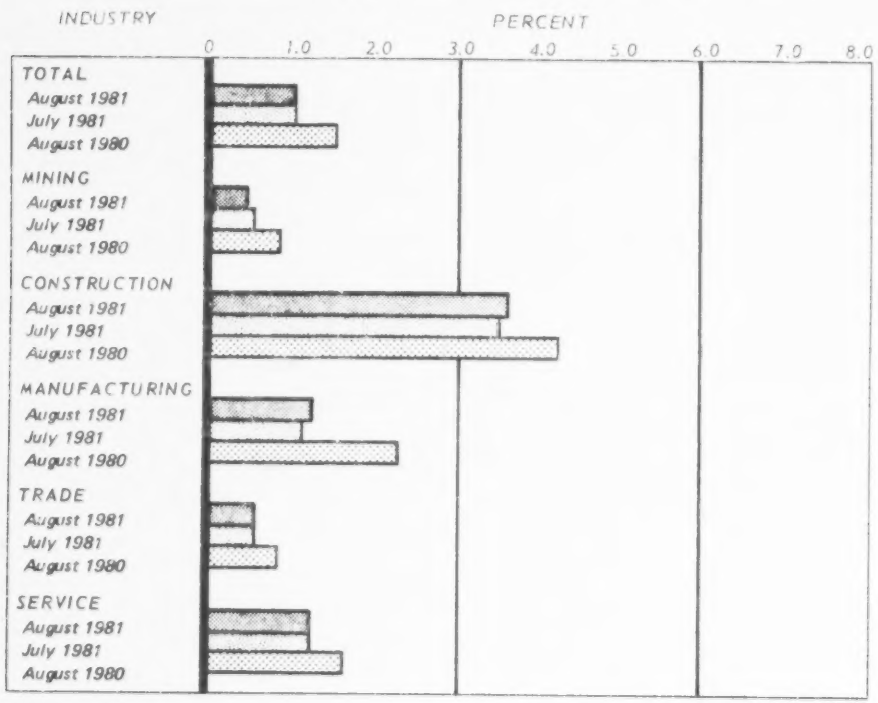


CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT January 1980 – December 1980	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT August 1981	July 1981	August 1980
TOTAL	939,700	9,515	9,052	13,535
MINING	77,800	340	360	471
CONSTRUCTION	58,900	2,136	2,041	2,495
MANUFACTURING	191,700	2,262	2,139	4,284
TRADE	264,100	1,354	1,296	1,989
SERVICE	171,300	2,130	2,035	2,543

* Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.

(Continued from page 25)

DURANT - The labor supply and demand situation remained essentially in balance during August in the Durant area. No major labor surpluses or shortages were indicated according to the local Employment Service office. Bryan County's jobless rate eased to 3.2 percent in August from a 4.0 rate in July.

ELK CITY - The Elk City office of the State Employment Service reported an oversupply of secretarial applicants again in August, as well as an excess of clerk typists, cashier-checkers, truck drivers, and general laborers. On the other hand, there was a continuing demand for experienced oil field personnel. Building permits in the Elk City area as of September 1, 1981 exceeded the total of all 1980 permits. Beckham County's jobless rate dipped to 1.6 from 1.7 percent in July.

GUYMON - The Guymon office of the State Employment Service reported a continuing surplus during August of general office clerks, cashier-checkers, and construction workers. The only long-standing surplus occupation, by contrast, was that of roustabouts. A recent demand was also reported for a few nurses' aides. The August jobless rate in Texas County slipped to 1.5 from 1.7 percent in July, and was considerably below the 2.7 rate of August 1980.

HOLDENVILLE - The Holdenville Job Service office continued to report an increase in the longstanding surplus of sewing machine operators and rotary driller helpers. No labor shortages were reported in the area. Expansion of a local manufacturing plant was recently completed, though actual production in the new structure has not started. Hughes County unemployment continued an encouraging downward trend at 4.8 percent, down both for the month and for the year.

HUGO - The Job Service office in Hugo reported a sufficient number of workers to meet all current demands in the area. However, a large temporary oversupply of sewing machine operators was created by a factory closing in the area. Choctaw County's jobless rate was 9.6 percent, down from 10.5 in July but still above the level of one year earlier.

NORMAN - A longstanding oversupply in several major occupational areas was again reported in August, with no significant change from the previous month. A recent demand has developed for several workers in each of the following job areas: corrections guard, salespersons, yardworkers, cashiers, and counter attendants. Cleveland County joblessness inched downward to 2.4 percent in August from 2.5 in July.

POTEAU - Major occupational groups in LeFlore County with large surpluses in August were mostly the same as in July: construction workers, general clerks, material handlers, truck drivers, nurses' aides, and cashier-checkers. The unemployment rate of 5.5 percent for August was up somewhat from that of July. On the other hand, a recent demand was reported for brick cleaners, road laborers, sales persons, and waiters-waitresses. Most of the demand was credited to new job openings, though a few were attributed to labor turnover.

(Continued on page 33)

TABLE III

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	MANUFACTURING			DURABLE GOODS			STONE, CLAY & GLASS			PRIMARY METALS		
1980												
August	$286.21	39.1	$7.32	$292.70	39.5	$7.41	$327.57	41.1	$7.97	$314.59	38.6	$8.15
September	300.35	40.1	7.49	311.76	40.7	7.66	335.94	41.7	8.06	323.57	39.8	8.13
October	299.20	40.0	7.48	309.02	40.5	7.63	333.71	41.0	8.14	333.66	39.3	8.49
November	318.89	41.2	7.74	325.40	41.4	7.86	346.93	41.9	8.28	347.53	39.9	8.71
December	324.66	41.2	7.88	334.91	41.5	8.07	343.61	41.2	8.34	355.52	41.1	8.65
1981												
January	314.79	40.1	7.85	318.38	40.2	7.92	331.25	40.2	8.24	344.27	39.8	8.65
February	315.21	39.5	7.98	319.20	39.8	8.02	305.51	36.5	8.37	344.80	40.0	8.62
March	328.85	40.8	8.06	340.31	41.4	8.22	339.33	40.3	8.42	342.47	39.5	8.67
April	330.46	40.3	8.20	340.25	40.7	8.36	352.56	40.9	8.62	341.51	38.2	8.94
May	332.92	40.6	8.20	344.42	41.1	8.38	354.55	40.8	8.69	349.85	38.7	9.04
June	328.46	40.5	8.11	337.00	40.7	8.28	367.69	41.5	8.86	355.94	38.9	9.15
July r	334.49	40.3	8.30	345.58	40.8	8.47	367.77	41.0	8.97	345.85	38.3	9.03
August p	329.22	40.1	8.21	336.55	40.4	8.36	360.45	40.5	8.90	349.91	38.2	9.16
	FABRICATED METALS			FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS			MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL			OIL FIELD MACHINERY		
1980												
August	$291.20	40.5	$7.19	$298.16	40.9	$7.29	$281.40	40.2	$7.00	$311.96	42.1	$7.41
September	302.41	41.2	7.34	303.40	41.0	7.40	288.56	40.7	7.09	323.02	43.3	7.46
October	294.44	40.5	7.27	293.79	40.3	7.29	291.81	41.1	7.10	324.06	43.5	7.45
November	301.25	40.6	7.42	311.82	41.3	7.55	294.89	40.9	7.21	329.41	43.4	7.59
December	308.25	40.4	7.63	310.40	40.0	7.76	302.41	41.2	7.34	327.30	42.9	7.63
1981												
January	313.74	41.5	7.56	317.06	41.5	7.64	299.95	40.1	7.48	328.38	42.1	7.80
February	307.68	40.7	7.56	311.92	40.3	7.74	304.84	40.7	7.49	341.60	42.7	8.00
March	313.59	41.1	7.63	323.11	40.9	7.90	312.16	41.4	7.54	339.77	42.9	7.92
April	309.57	40.1	7.72	319.55	40.5	7.89	311.04	40.5	7.68	344.32	42.3	8.14
May	323.47	41.9	7.72	343.40	42.5	8.08	317.34	41.0	7.74	347.01	43.0	8.07
June	323.36	41.3	7.83	342.30	42.0	8.15	311.65	40.5	7.70	327.18	41.0	7.98
July r	328.43	40.9	8.03	334.56	40.8	8.20	311.85	40.5	7.70	327.39	41.6	7.87
August p	335.36	41.3	8.12	341.95	41.6	8.22	315.29	41.0	7.69	332.73	41.8	7.96

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT			NONDURABLE GOODS			FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS		
1980												
August	$281.48	40.5	$6.95	$333.79	36.4	$9.17	$273.79	38.4	$7.13	$271.95	39.7	$6.85
September	301.55	40.1	7.52	389.46	40.4	9.64	279.24	39.0	7.16	276.48	40.9	6.76
October	301.79	40.4	7.47	377.48	40.2	9.39	280.41	39.0	7.19	268.88	39.6	6.79
November	311.17	41.6	7.48	440.34	44.3	9.94	306.75	40.9	7.50	278.24	40.5	6.87
December	316.73	42.4	7.47	464.64	44.0	10.56	303.00	40.4	7.50	268.49	39.6	6.78
1981												
January	319.03	42.2	7.56	379.39	38.4	9.88	306.48	39.7	7.72	298.08	41.4	7.20
February	304.30	40.9	7.44	403.90	39.1	10.33	308.10	39.0	7.90	274.32	38.8	7.07
March	307.84	41.1	7.49	480.26	43.7	10.99	305.71	39.6	7.72	285.84	39.7	7.20
April	306.53	40.6	7.55	482.85	43.9	11.10	310.47	39.5	7.86	281.52	39.1	7.20
May	310.72	41.1	7.56	477.81	42.7	11.19	308.48	39.6	7.79	280.28	39.2	7.15
June	311.30	40.8	7.63	428.90	40.5	10.59	310.37	40.1	7.74	281.40	40.2	7.00
July r	302.76	40.1	7.55	486.33	43.0	11.31	311.26	39.3	7.92	289.04	40.2	7.19
August p	337.81	41.5	8.14	412.49	38.3	10.77	311.65	39.7	7.85	289.98	40.5	7.16
	APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			PRINTING & PUBLISHING			NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS			PETROLEUM REFINING		
1980												
August	$149.09	36.1	$4.13	$265.78	37.9	$6.96	$274.36	38.0	$7.22	$409.14	39.8	$10.28
September	149.94	35.7	4.20	265.94	38.1	6.98	272.80	38.1	7.16	430.44	40.8	10.55
October	150.65	36.3	4.15	272.06	38.7	7.03	281.69	38.8	7.26	435.11	41.4	10.51
November	160.70	37.9	4.24	286.48	39.9	7.18	286.86	38.2	7.51	532.49	47.8	11.14
December	161.63	37.5	4.31	312.48	42.0	7.44	293.49	39.5	7.43	448.33	41.9	10.70
1981												
January	160.00	36.2	4.42	292.08	39.1	7.47	281.52	36.8	7.65	472.56	41.2	11.47
February	162.00	36.0	4.50	287.98	38.5	7.48	280.02	35.9	7.80	516.67	41.4	12.48
March	166.35	36.4	4.57	295.14	39.3	7.51	292.61	38.1	7.68	474.12	41.3	11.48
April	164.98	36.1	4.57	291.00	38.8	7.50	288.33	37.3	7.73	526.95	45.0	11.71
May	168.09	36.7	4.58	306.52	39.5	7.76	297.59	38.3	7.77	492.56	43.9	11.22
June	169.48	38.0	4.46	312.43	39.8	7.85	297.08	37.7	7.88	480.22	42.8	11.22
July r	160.65	35.7	4.50	306.92	39.5	7.77	299.00	37.8	7.91	499.82	43.2	11.57
August p	167.40	37.2	4.50	308.09	39.6	7.78	305.73	38.7	7.90	456.21	41.1	11.10

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

NONMANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXTRACTION			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
1980															
August	$360.38	38.5	$9.88	$397.25	46.3	$8.58	$319.20	40.1	$7.96	$273.64	40.3	$6.79	$189.61	34.6	$5.48
September	400.60	39.9	10.04	405.36	46.7	8.68	326.00	40.0	8.15	276.17	40.2	6.87	185.32	32.8	5.65
October	387.18	38.0	10.03	406.29	46.7	8.70	336.75	39.9	8.49	281.99	40.4	6.98	184.37	33.1	5.57
November	379.50	37.5	10.12	411.14	46.3	8.88	339.47	39.2	8.66	286.01	40.8	7.01	183.25	32.9	5.57
December	390.83	37.4	10.45	422.39	47.3	8.93	350.80	40.0	8.77	287.64	40.8	7.05	187.25	33.8	5.54
1981															
January	381.11	37.4	10.19	440.75	47.7	9.24	352.48	40.1	8.79	289.26	40.4	7.16	189.73	32.6	5.82
February	360.02	35.4	10.17	516.67	41.4	12.48	351.52	39.9	8.81	287.00	39.7	7.23	185.79	32.2	5.77
March	386.46	38.0	10.17	432.89	46.9	9.23	360.53	40.6	8.88	292.18	40.3	7.25	189.26	32.8	5.77
April	395.10	38.1	10.37	428.74	46.2	9.28	357.54	40.4	8.85	299.77	40.4	7.42	194.88	33.2	5.87
May	388.56	36.9	10.53	441.75	46.5	9.50	361.34	40.6	8.90	298.34	40.1	7.44	198.32	33.5	5.92
June	397.62	37.3	10.66	442.52	46.0	9.62	368.33	41.2	8.94	303.46	40.9	7.42	205.11	34.3	5.98
July r	414.95	38.6	10.75	451.94	46.4	9.74	369.00	41.0	9.00	298.34	40.1	7.44	209.50	34.4	6.09
August p	403.28	37.1	10.87	450.96	46.3	9.74	384.38	41.6	9.24	304.56	40.1	7.59	208.04	34.5	6.03

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 145,200 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1980 benchmark.
Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**
*p - Preliminary; r - Revised; *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

TABLE IV

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES†

1979 - 1981

PLACE	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Aug 1980	Aug 1979
State Total	**12,456**	**12,274**	**13,621**	**18,007**	**12,785**
Ada	161	176	194	232	194
Altus	130	149	176	136	141
Ardmore	272	240	278	355	321
Bartlesville	172	179	173	202	162
Broken Arrow*	135	157	157	205	88
Chickasha	104	116	126	223	226
Claremore*	188	160	177	317	173
Clinton	39	42	50	74	63
Duncan	98	84	103	145	127
Durant	217	241	255	400	234
Edmond*	111	121	124	183	93
Elk City	51	39	44	62	56
Enid	108	92	93	155	140
Guymon	6	12	17	25	26
Holdenville	162	161	173	176	175
Hugo	242	276	354	203	167
Idabel	280	285	379	388	242
Lawton SMSA***	301	308	355	543	482
McAlester	318	322	431	498	453
Miami	372	387	400	652	313
Muskogee	769	729	858	807	543
Norman*	262	271	300	292	192
Oklahoma City SMSA***	2,785	2,775	3,017	4,606	2,827
Okmulgee	299	253	265	317	279
Ponca City	227	195	164	208	193
Poteau	339	317	360	449	352
Pryor	405	396	419	415	273
Sallisaw**	237	250	280	316	- -
Sapulpa*	260	258	305	410	213
Seminole	57	78	72	108	122
Shawnee	242	226	265	368	277
Stillwater	161	135	148	779	134
Tahlequah	349	346	356	455	289
Tulsa SMSA***	2,966	2,914	3,152	3,892	2,994
Woodward	168	80	30	33	22
All Other	1,066	1,093	1,318	1,568	1,508

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

(Continued from page 28)

PRYOR - A substantial oversupply of entry level workers and construction workers was again reported by the Pryor Employment Service office. Sewing machine operators and yarn mill workers were also seeking work. No special labor demands were reported for this period. Mayes County's unemployed workers comprised 5.0 percent of the August 1981 work force, compared to 5.4 percent in July.

SALLISAW - The Sallisaw office of the State Employment Service reported no change in the active file count since the last reporting period. Those occupations with the largest oversupply were product assemblers, truck drivers, and workers in the building trades. Employers sought to fill vacancies, though, in various fields: registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, industrial electricians, sewing machine operators, and machinists. Jobless workers in Sequoyah County made up 5.1 percent of the total work force, or somewhat more than the 5.3 percent of July. The decrease was much greater since last August, when the jobless rate was 10.8 percent.

SAPULPA - Labor surplus during August in the Seminole area was up from July's levels, with a sizable number of vacancies in these fields: heavy-duty truck drivers, pipefitters, carpenters and construction workers idled by the drop in building projects, and heavy equipment operators. Conversely, employers sought workers for recent job openings as sewing machine operators, lumber yard workers, floorworkers in glass manufacturing, food service workers, arc welders, pipe yard workers, wrecking laborers, and temporary material handlers. Creek County's unemployment rate edged downward to 2.9 percent in August from 3.0 in July.

SEMINOLE - The local Job Service office in Seminole listed workers seeking jobs in most of the same categories as in the preceding month: cashier-checkers, sewing machine operators, roustabouts, construction workers, and light- and heavy-duty truck drivers. The occupations listed reflect normal numbers for this time of year. As in July, no labor market demands were reported. Unemployment in Seminole County made an encouraging downward turn to 3.0 percent in August from 3.5 percent in July and less than half the 6.5 rate of August 1980.

TAHLEQUAH - Worker surplus during August in Cherokee County continued in a few major occupations, namely nurses' aides, construction workers, and material handlers. Other oversupply included cannery workers, waiters/waitresses, and electricians. Employees were needed to fill vacancies for roofer helpers and janitorial workers for motels. The unemployment rate in Cherokee County for August was 4.6 percent, down from 5.0 in July.

WOODWARD - The City of Woodward showed a continuing surge of building activity again in August, issuing 37 building permits totaling $1,779,337. Jobs were sought by a large excess of clerical and construction workers, but no labor demands were reported for the month. The jobless rate in Woodward County plunged to 2.1 percent in August after a July rate of 3.8 percent.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA SEPTEMBER 1981*

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	12,184	100.0	6,422	5,762	3,892	5,832	2,460	10,311	3,277	4,715	2,019	1,456	433	713	310	583	155	312	116
Mining	482	3.8	397	85	189	178	115	428	149	189	108	20	12	3	5	16	8	6	2
Contract Construction	2,460	20.2	2,303	157	653	1,281	546	2,182	598	1,104	472	180	39	93	48	110	26	59	25
Manufacturing, Total	2,904	23.8	1,398	1,506	1,025	1,387	492	2,378	889	1,097	412	326	103	164	59	111	39	57	15
Food & Kindred Products	347	2.8	156	191	137	124	66	272	105	100	67	47	21	13	13	23	9	8	6
Apparel & Related Products	357	2.9	40	317	116	166	75	315	103	148	64	17	2	6	9	15	7	8	0
Lumber & Wood Products	98	8	83	15	34	45	19	83	28	39	16	8	4	1	3	7	2	5	0
Printing & Publishing	70	6	19	51	25	32	13	56	18	29	9	7	3	2	2	3	2	1	0
Refining	139	1.1	114	25	97	35	7	126	87	32	7	11	9	2	0	2	1	1	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	169	1.4	100	69	84	61	24	144	75	51	18	18	6	7	5	6	2	3	1
Primary Metal Products	91	7	64	27	31	47	13	76	28	37	11	12	3	7	2	3	0	3	0
Fabricated Metal Products	376	3.1	254	122	125	194	57	318	106	158	54	41	14	24	3	13	4	9	0
Machinery, except Electrical	64	5	33	31	19	30	15	57	16	26	15	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Machinery	459	3.8	145	314	77	319	63	356	66	233	57	59	4	51	4	13	5	6	2
Transportation Equipment	180	1.5	119	61	69	90	21	127	55	54	18	30	12	17	1	6	1	3	2
All Other Manufacturing	554	4.5	271	283	211	244	99	448	182	190	76	71	22	32	17	20	6	10	4
Transportation & Public Utilities	530	4.3	396	134	186	248	96	432	171	180	81	75	12	51	12	18	3	13	2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,703	14.0	574	1,129	542	752	409	1,449	464	638	347	212	65	95	52	25	7	11	7
Finance Insurance-Real Estate	289	2.2	87	202	73	130	66	245	83	121	81	22	8	9	5	2	2	0	0
Services	2,608	21.4	726	1,882	711	1,376	521	1,987	554	1,039	394	413	115	218	80	195	38	113	44
State Government	297	2.4	86	211	91	168	38	227	88	134	25	49	18	23	10	20	7	11	2
All Other	951	7.8	475	476	442	332	177	705	353	233	119	159	63	57	39	86	25	42	19

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†										
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**12,184**	**100.0**	**8,422**	**5,762**	**3,892**	**5,832**	**2,460**	**10,011**	**3,277**	**4,715**	**2,019**	**1,458**	**433**	**713**	**310**	**583**	**155**	**312**	**116**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,470	12.1	643	827	408	800	264	1,233	356	659	218	141	37	77	27	90	9	62	19
Clerical	2,160	17.7	201	1,959	647	1,016	497	1,838	559	853	426	229	66	114	47	85	20	43	22
Sales	449	3.7	187	262	130	218	101	404	122	191	91	35	5	22	8	10	3	5	2
Service	1,362	11.2	369	993	404	686	272	939	288	479	172	329	88	164	77	82	25	39	18
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	127	1.0	80	47	43	62	22	111	39	53	19	10	2	5	3	6	2	4	0
Processing	409	3.4	227	182	170	133	106	323	142	105	76	54	20	13	21	29	6	14	9
Machine Trades	668	5.5	546	122	217	321	130	574	179	275	120	66	23	34	9	22	12	9	1
Bench Work	1,082	8.9	290	792	349	549	184	836	302	384	150	125	28	76	21	52	12	31	9
Structural Work	2,753	22.6	2,592	161	748	1,388	617	2,352	641	1,180	531	252	73	123	56	131	31	73	27
Miscellaneous	1,426	11.7	1,143	283	511	652	263	1,167	423	532	212	184	58	85	41	68	27	32	9
INA *	278	2.3	144	134	267	7	4	234	226	4	4	31	31	0	0	8	8	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE†											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**12,184**	**100.0**	**3,892**	**5,832**	**2,460**	**10,011**	**3,277**	**4,715**	**2,019**	**1,456**	**433**	**713**	**310**	**583**	**155**	**312**	**116**
Under 22	841	6.9	326	377	138	716	279	322	115	98	36	43	19	21	11	7	3
22-24	1,243	10.2	433	571	239	1,005	353	457	195	173	61	78	34	52	18	24	10
25-34	3,953	32.4	1,137	2,013	803	3,144	948	1,565	631	551	131	293	127	204	48	114	42
35-44	2,617	21.5	807	1,271	539	2,141	673	1,019	449	301	95	146	60	149	32	90	27
45-54	1,815	14.9	529	924	362	1,526	456	766	304	180	47	95	38	91	22	52	17
55 and over	1,715	14.1	660	676	379	1,479	568	586	325	153	63	58	32	66	24	25	17
Male-Total	**6,422**	**52.7**	**2,189**	**2,971**	**1,282**	**5,265**	**1,816**	**2,418**	**1,031**	**793**	**247**	**363**	**183**	**304**	**92**	**151**	**61**
Under 22	448	3.7	188	185	75	383	152	159	62	48	18	19	11	13	8	4	1
22-24	701	5.8	256	313	132	553	199	250	104	109	44	41	24	32	13	15	4
25-34	2,208	18.1	660	1,125	423	1,770	551	889	324	304	72	160	72	111	25	61	25
35-44	1,313	10.8	441	596	276	1,073	361	490	222	162	55	69	38	69	21	33	15
45-54	897	7.4	291	425	181	746	247	349	150	93	28	44	21	47	13	25	9
55 and over	855	7.0	333	327	195	740	290	281	169	77	30	30	17	32	12	13	7
Female-Total	**5,762**	**47.3**	**1,723**	**2,861**	**1,178**	**4,746**	**1,461**	**2,297**	**988**	**663**	**186**	**350**	**127**	**279**	**63**	**161**	**55**
Under 22	393	3.2	138	192	63	333	117	163	53	50	18	24	8	8	3	3	2
22-24	542	4.4	177	258	107	452	154	207	91	64	17	37	10	20	5	9	6
25-34	1,745	14.3	477	888	380	1,374	391	676	307	247	59	133	55	93	23	53	17
35-44	1,304	10.7	366	675	263	1,068	312	529	227	139	40	77	22	80	11	57	12
45-54	918	7.5	238	499	181	780	209	417	154	87	19	51	17	44	9	27	8
55 and over	860	7.1	327	349	184	739	278	305	156	76	33	28	15	34	12	12	10

* Based on data for week of August 16-22, 1981

† Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available

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CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS

of Factory Employees

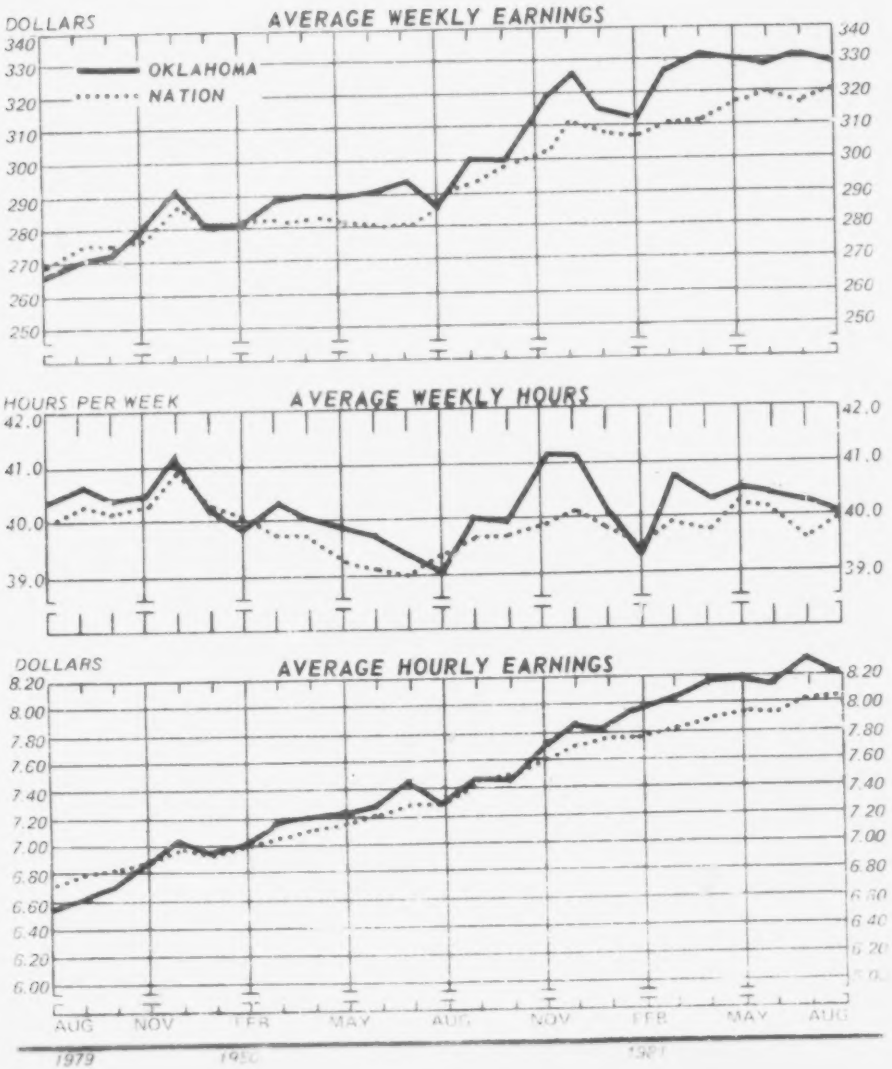

TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

SEPTEMBER 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,358,700**	**39,200**	**1,397,000**	**2.8**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	423,700	11,400	435,100	2.6
Tulsa SMSA**	338,500	9,400	347,900	2.7
Lawton SMSA***	31,475	1,050	32,525	3.2
Adair	7,040	410	7,450	5.5
Alfalfa	3,120	30	3,150	1.0
Atoka	3,870	170	4,040	4.2
Beaver	2,940	40	2,980	1.3
Beckham	9,110	150	9,260	1.6
Blaine	5,680	100	5,780	1.7
Bryan	12,580	410	12,990	3.2
Caddo	12,720	340	13,060	2.6
Canadian	27,375	725	28,100	2.6
Carter	18,825	450	19,275	2.3
Cherokee	11,510	560	12,070	4.6
Choctaw	4,630	490	5,120	9.6
Cimarron	1,550	80	1,630	4.9
Cleveland	59,525	1,450	60,975	2.4
Coal	1,710	90	1,800	5.0
Comanche	31,475	1,050	32,525	3.2
Cotton	2,380	40	2,420	1.7
Craig	7,340	190	7,530	2.5
Creek	29,725	875	30,600	2.9
Custer	13,480	280	13,760	2.0
Delaware	10,480	400	10,880	3.7
Dewey	3,230	40	3,270	1.2
Ellis	2,470	60	2,530	2.4
Garfield	27,700	775	28,475	2.7
Garvin	11,670	180	11,850	1.5
Grady	17,430	340	17,770	1.9
Grant	2,790	30	2,820	1.1
Greer	2,560	40	2,600	1.5
Harmon	1,730	60	1,790	3.4
Harper	1,770	30	1,800	*
Haskell	4,620	250	4,870	5.1
Hughes	5,000	250	5,250	4.8
Jackson	9,920	370	10,290	3.6
Jefferson	2,900	60	2,960	2.0
Johnston	3,970	90	4,060	2.2
Kay	23,125	475	23,600	2.0
Kingfisher	7,860	140	8,000	1.8
Kiowa	5,390	120	5,510	2.2

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

SEPTEMBER 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,440	180	2,620	6.9
LeFlore	14,900	860	15,760	5.5
Lincoln	9,120	250	9,370	2.7
Logan	8,740	160	8,900	1.8
Love	2,300	70	2,370	3.0
McClain	11,060	240	11,300	2.1
McCurtain	11,200	770	11,970	6.4
McIntosh	5,860	260	6,120	4.2
Major	3,750	40	3,790	1.1
Marshall	3,970	100	4,070	2.5
Mayes	15,890	830	16,720	5.0
Murray	5,460	120	5,580	2.2
Muskogee	25,500	1,350	26,850	5.0
Noble	5,190	90	5,280	1.7
Nowata	5,120	180	5,300	3.4
Okfuskee	3,610	130	3,740	3.5
Oklahoma	297,550	8,075	305,625	2.6
Okmulgee	12,050	650	12,700	5.1
Osage	18,850	300	19,150	1.6
Ottawa	12,625	525	13,150	4.0
Pawnee	5,490	150	5,640	2.7
Payne	27,725	300	28,025	1.1
Pittsburg	11,675	625	12,300	5.1
Pontotoc	13,370	300	13,670	2.2
Pottawatomie	28,225	875	29,100	3.0
Pushmataha	2,400	170	2,570	6.6
Roger Mills	3,680	50	3,730	1.3
Rogers	20,300	660	20,960	3.1
Seminole	10,180	310	10,490	3.0
Sequoyah	11,270	600	11,870	5.1
Stephens	21,170	320	21,490	1.5
Texas	8,450	130	8,580	1.5
Tillman	4,570	130	4,700	2.8
Tulsa	237,225	6,300	243,525	2.6
Wagoner	16,530	470	17,000	2.8
Washington	24,260	580	24,840	2.3
Washita	6,890	100	6,990	1.4
Woods	5,050	60	5,110	1.2
Woodward	13,900	300	14,200	2.1

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE VII

SELECTED National ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS
(In Thousands)

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
			1980		
Aug	106,127	98,115	3,636	94,480	8,011
Sep	104,720	97,256	3,635	93,621	7,464
Oct	105,415	97,933	3,501	94,431	7,482
Nov	105,287	97,801	3,214	94,586	7,486
Dec	104,778	97,545	3,044	94,501	7,233
			1981		
Jan	104,671	96,128	2,860	93,268	8,543
Feb	104,808	96,383	2,773	93,609	8,425
Mar	105,405	97,318	2,905	94,413	8,087
Apr	105,678	98,282	3,257	95,026	7,396
May	106,347	98,803	3,435	95,367	7,545
Jun	107,621	99,341	3,763	95,578	8,279
Jul	108,408	100,474	3,814	96,660	7,934
Aug	107,771	100,013	3,808	96,205	7,758

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS*
(In Thousands)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Aug	89,969
Sep	90,638
Oct	91,244
Nov	91,599
Dec	91,750
1981	
Jan	89,988
Feb	90,138
Mar	90,720
Apr	91,337
May	91,816
Jun*	92,481
Jul*	91,685
Aug	91,767

*Revised

**Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1980 benchmark.*

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

(In Billions of Dollars) Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Aug	2,179.4
Sep	2,205.7
Oct	2,234.3
Nov	2,257.6
Dec	2,276.6
1981	
Jan	2,300.7
Feb	2,318.2
Mar	2,340.4
Apr	2,353.8
May*	2,367.4
Jun*	2,384.2
Jul*	2,419.0
Aug	2,445.8

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1077.6
1972	1185.9
1973	1326.4
1974	1434.2
1975	1549.2
1976	1718.0
1977	1918.0
1978	2156.1
1979	2413.9
1980	2626.1
2nd Quarter 1980	2564.8
3rd Quarter 1980	2637.3
4th Quarter 1980	2730.6
1st Quarter 1981	2853.0
2nd Quarter 1981*	2885.8

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

New Construction Put in Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1980	
Jul	20,048
Aug	20,500
Sep	21,309
Oct	21,477
Nov	20,319
Dec	19,696
1981	
Jan	16,882
Feb	16,184
Mar	18,020
Apr*	19,484
May*	20,396
Jun*	21,796
Jul	21,636

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1980	
Aug*	142.2
Sep*	144.4
Oct*	146.6
Nov*	149.2
Dec*	150.4
1981	
Jan*	151.4
Feb*	151.8
Mar*	152.1
Apr*	151.9
May*	152.7
Jun	152.9
Jul	153.4
Aug	152.8

*Revised

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

	Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers	All Urban Consumers
1980		
Aug	249.6	249.4
Sep	251.9	251.7
Oct	254.1	253.9
Nov	256.4	256.2
Dec	258.7	258.4
1981		
Jan	260.7	260.5
Feb	263.5	263.2
Mar	265.2	265.1
Apr	266.8	266.8
May	269.1	269.0
Jun	271.4	271.3
Jul	274.6	274.4
Aug	276.5	276.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor

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Bulletin 16: Manufacturing Industries/Hospitals, Spring 1980 — August 1981
Oklahoma Population Reports — Special Studies, June 1, 1890 — April 1, 1930
Census Enumerations — August 1981

OTHER PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

County Employment and Wage Data, 1979, Oklahoma — October 1980
Economic Base Reports — Coal, Love, McCurtain Counties
Directory of Labor Market Publications — October 1981
43nd Annual Report to the Governor, 1980 — February 1, 1981
Handbook of Employment Security Program Statistics, Oklahoma, 1950-1980 — May 1981
Handbook of Labor Force Data for Selected Areas of Oklahoma —

Volume I — 1952-1963	Volume IV — 1970-1973
Volume II — 1964-1967	Volume V — 1973-1976
Volume III — 1968-1969	Volume VI — 1977-1979

Handbook of Oklahoma Employment Statistics
Volume I — Revised Data Through 1980 — August 1981
Volume II — Revised Data Through 1980 — April 1981
Indians in Oklahoma — June 1975
Manpower Information for Affirmative Action Programs — State of Oklahoma, and All Areas of the State
Occupational Wage Surveys — *Studies available for the following areas:*

Ada	Kay County	Oklahoma City+
Altus-Frederick	Lawton+	Okmulgee-Henryetta
Ardmore	McAlester	Payne and Noble Counties
Anadarko-Chickasha	Muskogee	Shawnee
Enid+	Midwest-Central Oklahoma*	Tulsa+
	Northeastern Oklahoma**	

Oklahoma Occupational Employment Statistics
Bulletin 5: Government — March 1977
Bulletin 6: Regulated and Trade Industries — June 1976
Bulletin 7: Manufacturing Industries — June 1978
Bulletin 11: Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries — Statewide—May 1979
Bulletin 12: Oklahoma Occupational Employment and Job Openings, 1978-1984 — August 1980
Bulletin 13: Occupational Employment and Job Openings — Oklahoma City SMSA — June 1980
Bulletin 14: Tulsa SMSA Occupational Employment and Job Openings, 1978-1984 — November 1980
Bulletin 15: Balance of Nonmanufacturing Industries — June 1979
Oklahoma Population Reports — Special Studies, April 1, 1930 — April 1, 1980
Census Enumerations — July 1981
Selected Oklahoma Labor Force Statistics — October 1980
Women in Oklahoma — 1977
Youth in the Labor Force — August 1979

MONTHLY RELEASES

Oklahoma Economic Indicators
Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area Labor Turnover Report
Labor Market Reviews — *Issued for the following areas:*

Ardmore	McAlester	Okmulgee-Henryetta
Enid+	Miami	Stillwater
Kay County	Muskogee	Shawnee
Lawton+	Oklahoma City+	Tulsa+

+ *Standard Metropolitan Area.*
* *Includes Beckham, Custer and Washita Counties.*
** *Includes Craig, Delaware, Nowata, Ottawa, Rogers, Mayes and Washington Counties.*

TABLE VIII

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1978 - 1981

MONTH	1978				1979				1980				1981				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.1	5.8	3.8	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.2	5.6	7.4	5.2	Jan
Feb	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.0	5.7	3.7	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.0	4.9	7.3	4.7	Feb
Mar	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.3	5.7	3.3	6.6	4.3	6.3	4.4	7.7	4.0	7.3	4.1	Mar
Apr	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.4	5.8	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.9	5.0	7.0	3.4	7.3	3.4	Apr
May	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.2	7.0	5.8	7.6	6.1	7.1	3.2	7.6	3.4	May
Jun	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.7	2.8	7.8	5.5	7.5	5.0	7.7	3.3	7.3	3.0	Jun
Jul	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.4	5.7	3.2	7.9	5.4	7.6	5.1	7.3	3.1	7.0	2.9	Jul
Aug	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.0	5.9	3.1	7.5	5.0	7.6	5.2	7.2	2.8	7.2	2.9	Aug
Sep	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.6	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.4	7.1	4.8	7.4	5.1					Sep
Oct	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.3	5.9	3.5	7.1	4.7	7.6	5.0					Oct
Nov	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.6	5.8	3.7	7.1	4.6	7.5	4.8					Nov
Dec	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	4.0	5.9	4.1	6.9	4.3	7.4	4.5					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	6.0	3.9	—	—	5.8	3.4	—	—	7.1	4.8	—	—					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* Percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

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OKLAHOMA

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OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

OCTOBER 1981

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George Nigh, Governor
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

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OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

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OKLAHOMA labor market

OCTOBER 1981

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

This publication, printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, is issued by and is a part of the activities of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized by and under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act, in developing and publishing information and studies relating to the labor market. Two thousand seven hundred copies have been prepared and distributed to interested parties or are to be distributed on request at a cost computed to be $2,642.77 and paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor to said Commission.

This periodical is prepared by Research and Planning, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, under the general editing of O.V. Richardson. Agency divisions and all local offices of the Commission contribute statistical and related employment information. The estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment, hours, earnings and labor turnover are developed in cooperation with the National and Regional offices of the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND PLANNING
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WESLEY WILSON, BRANCH MANAGER

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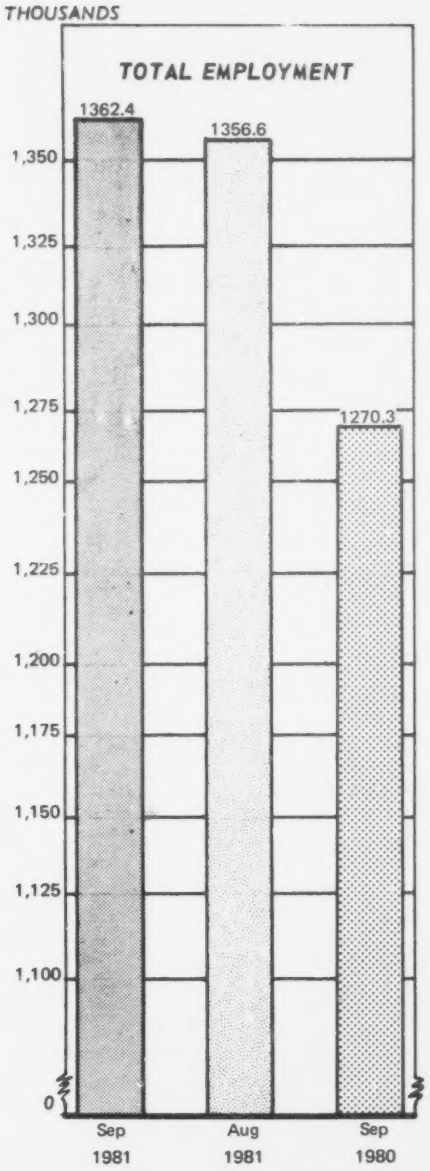
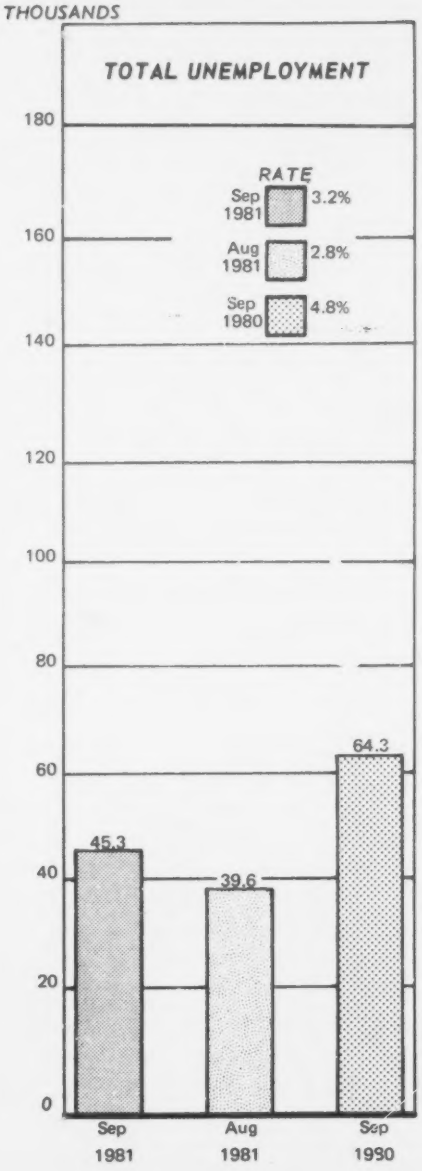
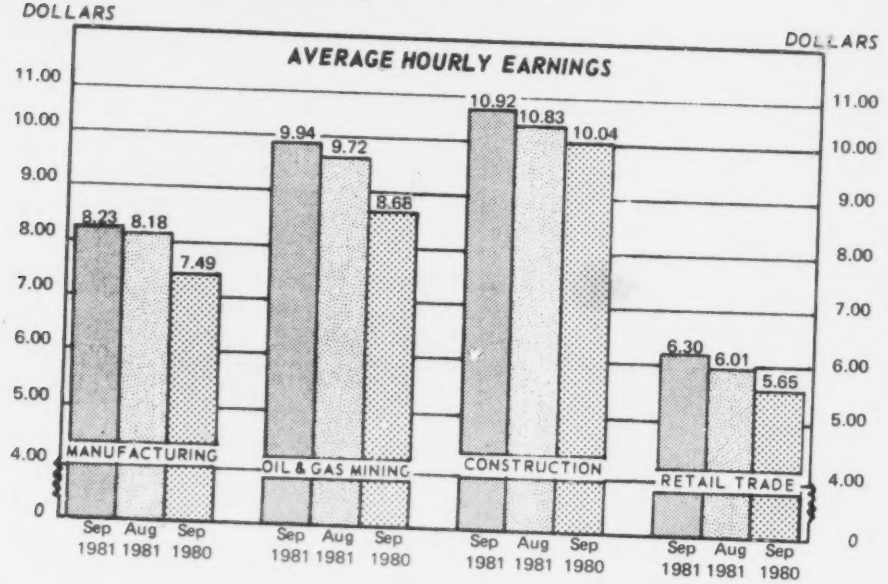
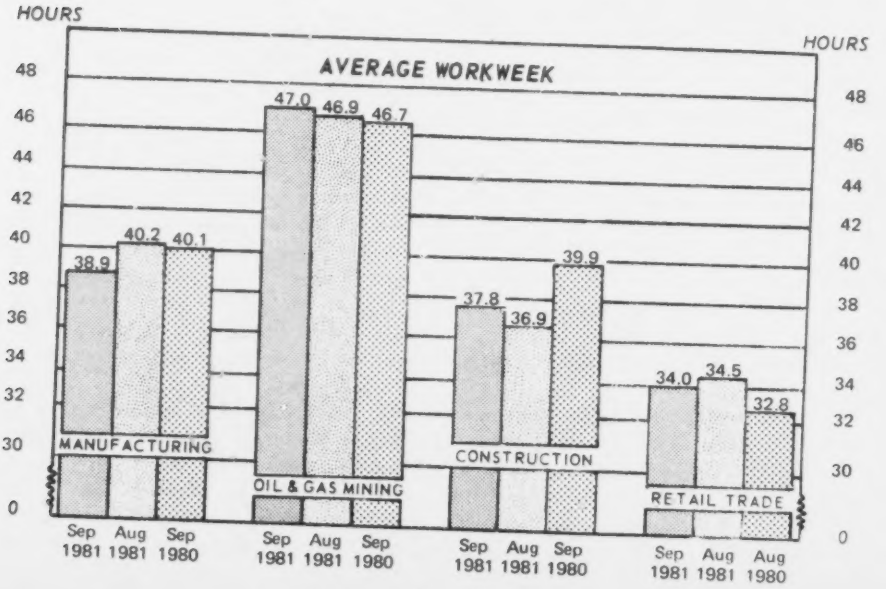
Oklahoma


THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1362.4
1356.6
1270.3
1,350
1,325
1,300
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
0
Sep 1981
Aug 1981
Sep 1980


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE
Sep 1981 3.2%
Aug 1981 2.8%
Sep 1980 4.8%
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
45.3
39.6
64.3
Sep 1981
Aug 1981
Sep 1990

Highlights


DOLLARS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
DOLLARS
11.00
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
0
8.23
8.18
7.49
9.94
9.72
8.68
10.92
10.83
10.04
6.30
6.01
5.65
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
Sep 1981
Aug 1981
Sep 1980


HOURS
AVERAGE WORKWEEK
HOURS
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
0
38.9
40.2
40.1
47.0
46.9
46.7
37.8
36.9
39.9
34.0
34.5
32.8
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
Sep 1981
Aug 1981
Sep 1980

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RISE IN SEPTEMBER

Employment and unemployment both increased in September from August. Specifically, total employment reached 1,362,400, up 5,800 over the month. September unemployment totaled 45,300 compared with 39,600 one month ago, or 5,700 more. The latest jobless rate rose to 3.2 from 2.8 percent in August.

Year-ago comparisons showed employment ahead 92,100 over the past 12-months. Unemployment dropped 19,000 during this same period. This September's jobless rate of 3.2 was still well below last September's 4.8 percent and substantially under the national rate of 7.3 percent.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Aug 1981 to Sep 1981	Sep 1980 to Sep 1981
Total Labor Force	**1,407.7**	**1,396.2**	**1,334.6**	**.8**	**11.5**	**73.1**
Unemployment	45.3	39.6	64.3	14.4	5.7	-19.0
Unemployment Rate *(Unadjusted)*	3.2	2.8	4.8	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate *(Seas. Adj.)*	3.4	3.0	5.1	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,362.4	1,356.6	1,270.3	.4	5.8	92.1
Agriculture	56.1	49.6	56.6	13.1	6.5	-.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	171.1	175.1	165.7	-2.3	-4.0	5.4
Idled by Labor Disputes	1.7	.6	.5	183.0	1.1	1.2

* *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures. p - Preliminary; r - Revised.*

Unemployment rates rose in 50 Oklahoma counties in September, but declined in 20 others and remained unchanged in the remaining seven. Even with the increase in joblessness, only two Oklahoma counties had a higher rate than the 7.3 percent national average. Both of the state's largest metropolitan areas showed increased unemployment, with Oklahoma City climbing to 3.3 percent from 2.6 in August and Tulsa rising to a 3.2 rate from 2.7 percent for the same period. These increases largely resulted from layoffs in service, construction and industrial jobs. Also, it was caused by a sizable rise in the number of persons looking for work.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 1,190,300 in September, up 8,100 from August. The increase was directly related to the reopening of school as government employment rose by 11,500 as nonteaching personnel such as cafeteria workers and bus drivers resumed their duties after the summer vacation. Part of the increase in government employment, as well as additions of 2,200 workers in trade, was offset by reductions in employment in the six remaining nonfarm wage and salary industry divisions. These personnel cutbacks ranged upward

TABLE I-A

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

In Oklahoma

OCTOBER 1981

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Aug 1981 to Sep 1981	Sep 1980 to Sep 1981
Total Wage & Salary**	**1,190.3**	**1,182.2**	**1,145.2**	**.7**	**8.1**	**45.1**
Manufacturing	**195.6**	**196.5**	**189.0**	**-.5**	**-.9**	**6.6**
Durable Goods	**129.0**	**129.9**	**122.6**	**-.7**	**-.9**	**6.4**
Lumber & Wood Products	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	.1	-.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.7	10.9	10.1	-1.8	-.2	.6
Primary Metal Industries	6.1	6.2	5.7	-1.6	-.1	.4
Fabricated Metal Products	23.0	23.7	23.0	-3.0	-.7	0
Fab. Structural Metal Products	14.4	15.1	15.0	-4.6	-.7	-.6
Machinery, except Electrical	44.3	44.4	38.9	-.2	-.1	5.4
Oil Field Machinery	13.7	14.1	11.8	-2.8	-.4	1.9
General Industrial Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.7	0	0	.1
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.3	12.1	13.1	1.7	.2	-.8
Transportation Equipment	21.9	21.7	20.7	.9	.2	1.2
Aircraft & Parts	9.5	9.3	8.6	2.2	.2	.9
Nondurable Goods	**66.6**	**66.6**	**66.4**	**0**	**0**	**.2**
Food & Kindred Products	15.5	15.5	16.5	0	0	-1.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	11.0	10.9	10.9	.9	.1	.1
Printing & Publishing	10.7	10.8	10.8	-.9	-.1	-.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	5.9	6.0	6.2	-1.7	-.1	-.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	9.1	9.1	9.2	0	0	-.1
Petroleum Refining	8.3	8.3	8.2	0	0	.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	12.0	12.0	11.5	0	0	.5
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.7	7.7	7.1	0	0	.6
Mining	**87.3**	**88.5**	**73.5**	**-1.4**	**-1.2**	**13.8**
Oil & Gas Extraction	83.9	85.1	70.2	-1.4	-1.2	13.7
Contract Construction	**59.7**	**61.3**	**58.2**	**-2.6**	**-1.6**	**1.5**
Transportation & Public Utilities	**69.2**	**69.8**	**67.6**	**-.9**	**-.6**	**1.6**
Transportation	38.5	38.9	38.0	-1.0	-.4	.5
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.1	3.2	0	0	-.1
Communications & Public Utilities	30.7	30.9	29.6	-.6	-.2	1.1
Trade	**288.8**	**286.6**	**273.3**	**.8**	**2.2**	**15.5**
Wholesale	**74.1**	**74.6**	**69.4**	**-.7**	**-.5**	**4.7**
Retail	**214.7**	**212.0**	**203.9**	**1.3**	**2.7**	**10.8**
General Merchandise	30.7	30.7	27.6	0	0	3.1
Food Stores	34.6	33.6	34.3	3.0	1.0	.3
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	26.4	26.5	25.9	-.4	-.1	.5
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.2	14.3	14.5	-.7	-.1	-.3
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**58.4**	**58.8**	**56.9**	**-.7**	**-.4**	**1.5**
Banking	20.0	20.1	19.3	-.5	-.1	.7
Services	**215.4**	**216.3**	**203.1**	**-.4**	**-.9**	**12.3**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.3	10.6	10.3	-2.8	-.3	0
Personal Services	11.2	11.0	10.7	1.8	.2	.5
Health Services	66.4	66.9	63.5	-.7	-.5	2.9
Government	**215.9**	**204.4**	**223.6**	**5.6**	**11.5**	**-7.7**
Federal	45.3	45.6	46.3	-.7	-.3	-1.0
State & Local	170.6	158.8	177.3	7.4	11.8	-6.7

p - Preliminary; r - Revised.

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.**

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1980 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

from 400 in finance-insurance-real estate to 1,600 in construction. The reopening of school was a factor as many students terminated their employment to return to the classroom. Labor disputes were also instrumental in some industries, particularly in manufacturing. Finally, a portion of the contraction in employment of some industries was attributed to seasonal factors.

September nonfarm wage and salary employment continued to reflect a strong gain, up 45,100 from one year ago. Only government among the major industry groups failed to share in the job advance, losing 7,700 workers. Three industries — trade, mining and service each added more than 10,000 workers over the year. Manufacturing employment also was strong, adding 6,600 employees despite weakness in some segments, most notably food processing and electrical and electronic equipment. Personnel additions ranging from one and two thousand were recorded in construction, transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate to round out the year-to-year comparisons of employment.

Note: Insured unemployment in The State of Oklahoma totaled 12,612 during the week ending September 19, 1981. Individual characteristics of claimants are now reported on a quarterly basis only. These data will be available in the March, June, September and December issues of this publication.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The workweek for manufacturing workers in Oklahoma decreased in September to 38.9 hours, down one and three-tenths hours from the comparable week in August. Workers in durable goods plants had a sharp drop of over two hours in their workweek.

Among durables industries, primary metal workers' hours were reduced over two hours. Those employed in fabricated products sustained nearly a one and a half hour loss, machinery workers put in a half hour less, while hours worked in stone-clay-glass declined four tenths of an hour.

Nondurable goods workers averaged 40.4 hours in September, up seven-tenths of an hour from August. Individually, in the petroleum refining industry, employees worked 44.1 hours, or three hours longer than the month before. Also, printing-publishing workers averaged almost two hours more this latest month. Conversely, those employed in food and kindred products, as well as the apparel industry, had shorter working hours.

Hourly earnings for all manufacturing workers increased to $8.23, or five cents in September, but the decrease in their workweek resulted in a drop in weekly earnings of $8.69. The earnings loss in the durable goods sector was $18.03 because of fewer hours worked. By contrast, weekly wages in the nondurable goods sector rose $12.30 due both to higher hourly rates and a longer workweek. Weekly salaries decreased in five of the six published durable goods industries. In the soft goods group, however, three of the four published segments averaged greater earnings in September.

Over the year, manufacturing workers averaged 74 cents more in hourly pay but worked one and two-tenths fewer hours, resulting in $19.80 or a 6.6 percent increase in weekly earnings. All industries recorded higher hourly earnings than a year ago. Weekly salaries were also greater in every published component except transportation equipment. Within this latter group, a large-scale layoff caused a sharp reduction in the average workweek; thus weekly earnings were down from a year earlier.

Year-ago comparisons among nonmanufacturing industries indicated healthy weekly wage gains in oil and gas extraction, communication and public utilities, wholesale trade, and retail trade (excluding eating places). By contrast, construction workers averaged only three percent more in weekly pay in spite of 84 cents more in hourly rates, as their workweek shrank by two and one-tenth hours. Based on hourly earnings, oil and gas extraction personnel worked averaged $1.26 per hour more than a year ago. Also, communications and public utilities employees gained just over a dollar more in hourly pay.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Total employment in Oklahoma usually rises in October, then declines through November. This occurs largely as a result of seasonal changes in agriculture. Overall, nonfarm payroll employment normally gains during this period. These trends should basically hold true again this year.

Changes among nonagricultural industries will apparently be mixed through November. Government employment may rise in October as additional nonteaching staff are hired, particularly in colleges and universities. Simultaneously, wholesale-retail trade should increase over the period ending in November due to the usual seasonal upswing in the retail sector. Mining will likely continue to boom as oil and gas drilling proceeds at a fast tempo. Also, transportation-public utilities may experience some seasonal growth. Conversely, construction, finance-insurance-real estate and possibly the services group may indicate some job weakness through November, mainly reflecting seasonality. A job loss in construction would also result from the deep slump in residential building affecting that industry.

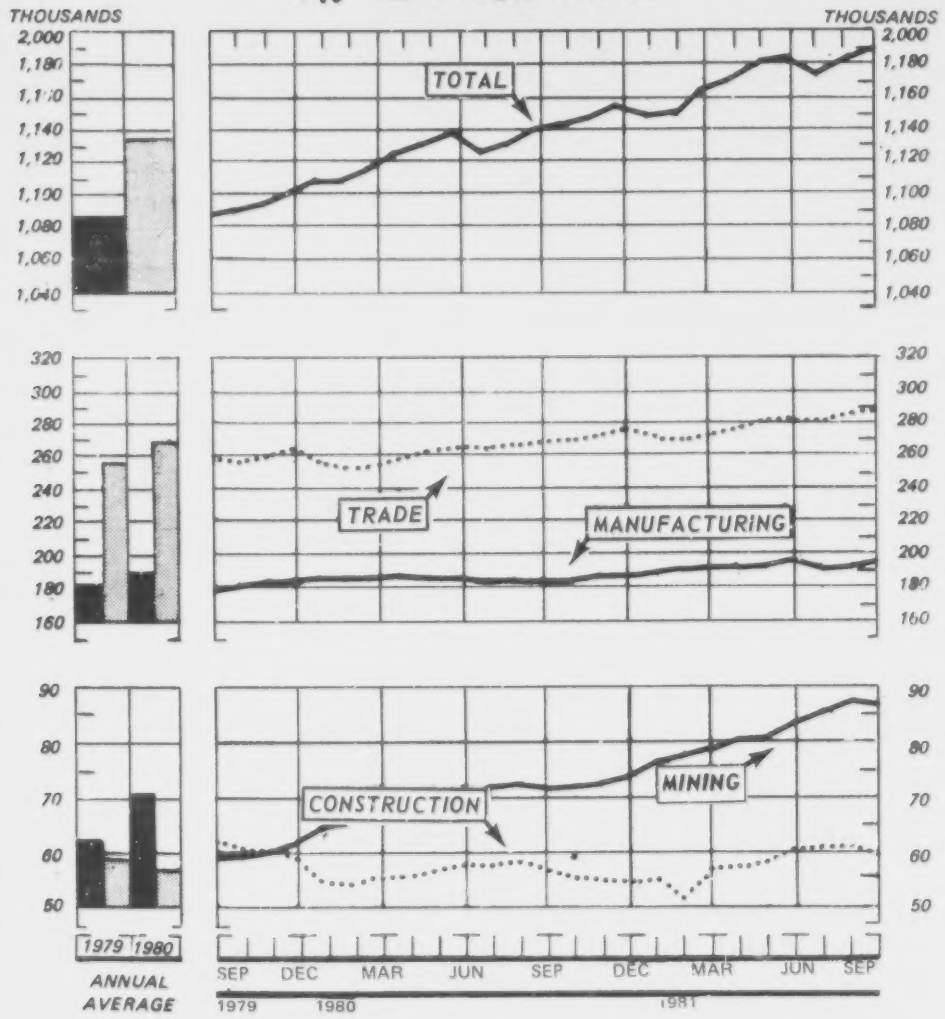
The outlook in manufacturing appears clouded as a large-scale layoff is expected in the transportation equipment industry. Nevertheless, labor demand remains strong in some other factory components. At this time, a slackening in production nationally has not affected operations in Oklahoma. Consequently, manufacturing employment should remain firm.

Unemployment will likely be steady in October and could even decline slightly as fewer new and reentrants join the labor market. By November, Oklahoma may see a modest upturn in unemployment largely as a result of seasonal factors, although it should still hold relatively close to September and October levels. In fact, chances of significant change in the state's jobless situation appear unlikely. Oklahoma's jobless rate should continue to be the lowest or near the lowest in the nation through this forecast period.

Note: Labor turnover data for the State of Oklahoma was not available at publication date. These data can be obtained by writing the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning, 310 Will Rogers Memorial Office Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105 or calling (405) 521-3738.

CHART I

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma*

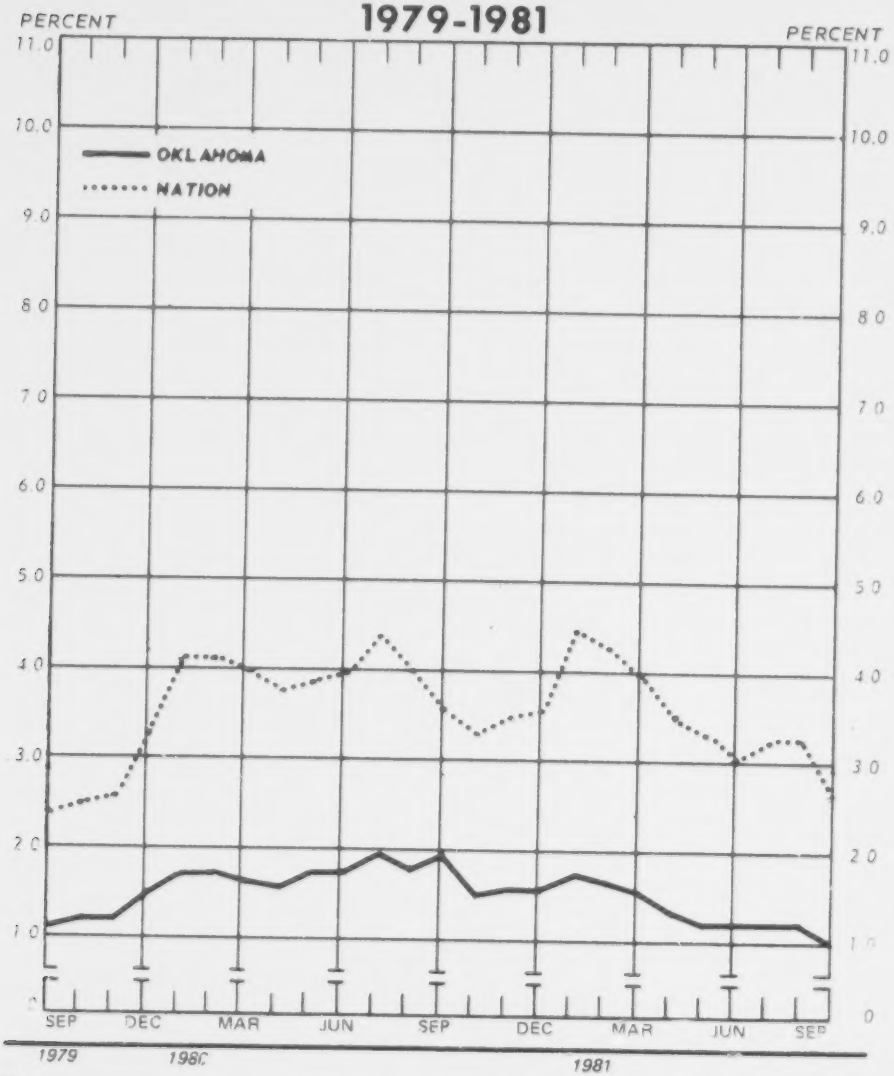


* Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE

1979-1981



* Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Change From Aug 1981	Change From Sep 1980
Total Labor Force	440,500	434,900	408,400	5,600	32,100
Unemployment	14,600	11,500	18,600	3,100	-4,000
Rate	*3.3*	*2.6*	*4.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	425,900	423,400	389,800	2,500	36,100

September employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area rose to 425,900, up 2,500 from the month earlier. Nevertheless, over-the-year employment gains stood 36,100 ahead of the September 1980 estimate, indicating overall strength of the local economy.

Unemployment in this five-county area turned upward, moving 3,100 ahead of the August tabulation. This caused the jobless rate to rise to 3.3 from 2.6 percent. Nevertheless, joblessness for the 12-month span was still 4,000 less than a year ago when the unemployment rate stood at 4.6 percent.

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area climbed to 426,800 during September, or 5,200 above the previous month's estimate. A seasonal gain in government accounted for 4,800 more workers in the state and local segment. Trade jobs also increased, netting some 1,400 new jobs, all in retail sales units. Factory worker numbers advanced 300 in the durable goods sector, where machinery jobs indicated most of the gain.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**426,800**	**421,600**	**404,000**	**5,200**	**22,800**
Manufacturing	56,500	56,300	54,700	200	1,800
Durable Goods	39,400	39,100	37,300	300	2,100
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,100	6,200	6,300	-100	-200
Machinery	16,900	16,700	16,100	200	800
Transportation Equipment	10,600	10,600	10,000	0	600
Nondurable Goods	17,100	17,200	17,400	-100	-300
Food & Kindred Products	6,000	6,000	6,500	0	-500
Printing & Publishing	4,000	4,000	4,100	0	-100
Nonmanufacturing	370,300	365,300	349,300	5,000	21,000
Mining	21,000	21,100	18,100	-100	2,900
Construction	24,900	25,300	20,800	-400	4,100
Transportation & Public Utilities	25,200	25,200	23,100	0	2,100
Transportation	13,500	13,500	11,400	0	2,100
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,700	11,700	11,700	0	0
Trade	107,700	106,300	99,400	1,400	8,300
Wholesale	27,000	27,000	25,300	0	1,700
Retail	80,700	79,300	74,100	1,400	6,600
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	25,900	26,000	24,800	-100	1,100
Banking	6,700	6,700	6,300	0	400
Services	79,400	80,000	74,500	-600	4,900
Health Services	20,400	20,400	20,000	0	400
Government	86,200	81,400	88,600	4,800	-2,400
Federal	26,200	26,200	26,800	0	-600
State & Local	60,000	55,200	61,800	4,800	-1,800

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p - Preliminary; r - Revised.

Four of the major industry groups reported seasonal cutbacks. Service workers dropped 600, mainly in amusement and outside activities. Construction jobs dropped seasonally, off 400. Nominal cutbacks were also recorded for mining and finance-insurance-real estate.

For the year, nonfarm payrolls indicated continuing strength with some 22,800 more workers. Trade outdistanced other divisions with 8,300 additions, with 80 percent in retail. Services followed with 4,900 more, while construction added 4,100. Mining and transportation-public utilities advanced 2,900 and 2,100, respectively. Meanwhile, manufacturing stood 1,800 anead for the period. This was partly the result of strong upward movements in machinery and transportation equipment. Finance-insurance-real estate advanced 1,100 since September 1980. A single loss occurred in government, off some 2,400, mostly in state and local units.

The average workweek for manufacturing production workers in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area slipped more than one-half hour in September to 39.2 hours. At the same time, hourly earnings dropped two cents to $8.73. As a result, paychecks for some 40,500 factory workers averaged $342.22, or $4.44 less than a month earlier. Durables manufacturers also reflected a shorter workweek, off nearly one hour, while hourly pay feli four cents. Consequently, weekly earnings for this group slipped to $349.05 or off 2.7 percent. Within the nondurable goods component, the workweek edged upward three-tenths to 39.9 hours while average earnings rose 21 cents hourly. Weekly paychecks for these workers moved to $323.19.

Note: Labor turnover data for the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area was not available at publication date. These data can be obtained by writing the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning, 310 Will Rogers Memorial Office Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105 or calling (405) 521-3738.

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$342.22**	**$346.66**	**$321.20**	**39.2**	**39.8**	**39.9**	**$8.73**	**$8.71**	**$8.05**
Durable Goods	349.05	358.70	332.73	39.0	39.9	39.8	8.95	8.99	8.36
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	353.08	304.21	266.34	41.2	40.4	40.6	8.57	7.53	6.56
Nondurable Goods	323.19	313.24	290.32	39.9	39.6	40.1	8.10	7.91	7.24
Food & Kindred Prod.	366.64	339.62	324.24	43.7	42.4	42.0	8.39	8.01	7.72
Printing & Publishing	363.86	352.69	284.46	40.7	38.8	36.8	8.94	9.09	7.73

** Averages are for approximately 40,500 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p - Preliminary; r - Revised.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Change From Aug 1981	Change From Sep 1980
Total Labor Force	**347,400**	**346,100**	**327,500**	**700**	**19,900**
Unemployment	11,200	9,600	14,500	1,600	-3,300
Rate	*3.2*	*2.8*	*4.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	336,200	338,500	313,000	-2,300	23,200

Tulsa Metropolitan Area employment dropped in September to 336,200, or 2,300 below the revised August figure. Nevertheless, this latest estimate was 23,200 ahead of the September 1980 total.

Unemployment increased this September, rising to 11,200 up 1,600 from August. Compared to a year ago, however, the current jobless worker count was 3,300 fewer. Unemployment rates for these comparative periods were 3.2 percent in September, 2.8 for August and 4.4 percent during September 1980.

Total employment in nonagricultural wage and salary industries fell to 321,300 for September, down 200 from the previous month. The net total for manufacturing was down 400 in September to 65,900. Labor disputes in the fabricated metals and instruments and related groups resulted in an estimated 1,200 workers' being away from their jobs.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**321,300**	**321,500**	**308,000**	**-200**	**13,300**
Manufacturing	65,900	66,300	62,600	-400	3,300
Durable Goods	52,500	52,800	49,700	-300	2,800
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,500	4,300	4,000	200	500
Primary & Fabricated Metals	17,400	18,100	17,200	-700	200
Machinery	19,500	19,500	18,000	0	1,500
Transportation Equipment	8,000	7,700	7,300	300	700
Nondurable Goods	13,400	13,500	12,900	-100	500
Printing & Publishing	3,800	3,800	3,600	0	200
Petroleum Refining	1,800	1,700	1,600	-100	0
Nonmanufacturing	255,400	255,200	245,400	200	10,000
Mining	24,100	24,200	21,600	-100	2,500
Construction	18,800	19,100	18,500	-300	300
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,500	24,800	24,200	-300	300
Trade	73,900	74,200	71,100	-300	2,800
Wholesale	23,700	23,800	22,500	-100	1,200
Retail	50,200	50,400	48,600	-200	1,600
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	16,100	16,200	15,600	-100	500
Services	64,800	64,600	61,300	200	3,500
Health Services	19,800	20,000	18,800	-200	1,000
Government	33,200	32,100	33,100	1,100	100

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p - Preliminary; r - Revised.

Seasonal declines affected most nonmanufacturing employment. Construction, transportation-public utilities, and total trade each fell 300 during the one-month report period. In addition, finance-insurance-real estate and mining experienced decreases of 100 each. On the other hand, government added 1,100, and services recorded an increase of 200 jobs.

For the year, wage and salary employment was up four percent, or some 13,300 jobs. Manufacturing accounted for one-fourth of the gain, or some 3,300 additions. About 85 percent of the factory increase occurred in the durable goods group where machinery rose 1,500, followed by transportation equipment, up 700. Nondurables were 500 higher for the year. Services led the nonmanufacturing growth, as trade advanced 2,800 and mining was up 2,500. Finance-insurance-real estate moved upward, adding 500 jobs. Construction and transportation-public utilities rose 300 each over the year, followed by government, up 100.

Weekly hours worked in Tulsa's manufacturing plants averaged 40.5 in September, down from 41.0 recorded during August. At the same time, hourly earnings for an estimated 43,900 production workers rose to $8.87 as compared to $8.73 one month earlier. The average workweek for durable goods dropped nine-tenths of an hour to 40.5 in September. Contributing to the loss was a drop of two hours in metal processing where a labor dispute existed. Machinery registered a one hour decrease to 41.1 for September. Hourly earnings rose in metal processing, but declined slightly for machinery. Sparked by printing and publishing's two-hour gain in weekly hours and eight cents increase in hourly pay, nondurables indicated a rise of 1.4 hours in the workweek and 17 cents in hourly pay for the current month.

Note: Labor turnover data for the Tulsa Metropolitan Area was not available at publication date. These data can be obtained by writing the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning, 310 Will Rogers Memorial Office Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105 or calling (405) 521-3738.

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$359.24**	**$357.93**	**$319.99**	**40.5**	**41.0**	**40.2**	**$8.87**	**$8.73**	**$7.96**
Durable Goods	369.77	371.36	332.93	40.5	41.4	40.7	9.13	8.97	8.18
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	348.98	358.90	332.11	39.3	41.3	40.9	8.88	8.69	8.12
Machinery	338.25	350.27	314.08	41.1	42.1	41.6	8.23	8.32	7.55
Nondurable Goods	318.27	300.65	266.25	40.7	39.3	38.2	7.82	7.65	6.97
Printing & Publishing	332.20	313.74	270.14	44.0	42.0	40.5	7.55	7.47	6.67

** Averages are for approximately 43,900 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p - Preliminary; r - Revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1980 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

Employment in Carter County rose slightly to 18,275 in September, a decrease of 525 from August. This latest figure stood 850 above one year ago. Concurrently, unemployment at 575 for the latest month was up 125 over thirty days earlier but 175 below one year ago. Comparative jobless rates were 3.1 percent, 2.3 and 4.1 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Labor Force	**18,850**	**19,250**	**18,175**	**-400**	**675**
Unemployment	575	450	750	125	-175
Rate	*3.1*	*2.3*	*4.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	18,275	18,800	17,425	-525	850

Nonfarm payrolls rose slightly in September to 17,325, or 25 more than the month before. All of the gain was in nonmanufacturing. More specifically, a loss of 25 in construction was outweighed by gains of 25 each in transportation-public utilities, wholesale-retail trade, and the all other division. Manufacturing posted a loss of 25 jobs.

Over the year, nonagricultural jobs showed a net gain of 575. All of these gains were in nonmanufacturing, with mining showing the greatest increase of 450. This was countered by a loss of 100 in construction. Wholesale-retail trade added 100, as did the all other division. Also, transportation-public utilities expanded 75, while government grew by 50 jobs.

Employment in Carter County is expected to remain close to current levels through October and taper off somewhat in November due to seasonal factors. Simultaneously, joblessness may rise slightly over the next 60 days.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**17,325**	**17,300**	**16,750**	**25**	**575**
Manufacturing	3,800	3,825	3,900	-25	-100
Nonmanufacturing	13,525	13,475	12,850	50	675
Mining	2,625	2,625	2,175	0	450
Construction	475	500	575	-25	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,000	975	925	25	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,775	3,750	3,675	25	100
Government	2,400	2,400	2,350	0	50
All Other*	3,250	3,225	3,150	25	100

p - Preliminary; r - Revised. This area includes Carter County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Total employment in the Enid Area during September was 27,525 slightly below the 27,650 employment figure for August. Over the Year, however, there was a gain of 1,525. Monthly unemployment dropped to 550 from 775 in August. Even greater was the annual decrease in unemployment since last September. Unemployment showed 2.0 percent this September, 2.7 the month before, and 4.2 percent last September.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,075**	**28,425**	**27,150**	**-350**	**925**
Unemployment	550	775	1,150	-225	-600
Rate	*2.0*	*2.7*	*4.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,525	27,650	26,000	-125	1,525

Nonagricultural jobs dipped slightly in September to 25,825, down 25 from the month before. More specifically, the all other manufacturing division lost 275 workers during the month. In nonmanufacturing, a mixture of gains and losses netted a gain of 150. Losses of 50 in services and 100 in construction were outweighed by an advance of 275 in government.

In an annual perspective, wage and salary employment made an over-all gain of 600, with nonmanufacturing again credited with the gains. Biggest increase was 525 in mining, followed by trade with 200 additions, and transportation-public utilities and government, each with 125 more jobs. Losses of 275 and 50 occurred in construction and service, respectively.

Total employment is likely to rise to December as retail trade shows seasonal gains. However, total joblessness may remain near the present level over the next two months due to offsetting seasonal factors.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**25,825**	**25,850**	**25,225**	**-25**	**600**
Manufacturing	2,825	3,000	2,875	-175	-50
Food & Kindred Products	525	425	450	100	75
All Other Manufacturing	2,300	2,575	2,425	-275	-125
Nonmanufacturing	23,000	22,850	22,350	150	650
Mining	2,425	2,375	1,900	50	525
Construction	1,425	1,525	1,700	-100	-275
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,875	2,875	2,750	0	125
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,975	7,000	6,775	-25	200
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
Service	4,425	4,475	4,475	-50	-50
Government	3,775	3,500	3,650	275	125

p - Preliminary. r - Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.

Both employment and unemployment increased in Kay County during September. The number employed totaled 23,150 for the latest month, up 175 from August and 1,475 greater than September 1980. The number of jobless workers was 525, or 50 more than in August and 200 below the number last September. The jobless rates for the three comparative periods were 2.2 percent in September, 2.0 in August, and 3.2 percent one year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Labor Force	**23,675**	**23,450**	**22,400**	**225**	**1,275**
Unemployment	525	475	725	50	-200
Rate	*2.2*	*2.0*	*3.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	23,150	22,975	21,675	175	1,475

Nonfarm jobs expanded in September to 20,950, or 250 more than in August. Only 25 of this increase was in manufacturing, where the metals and machinery division grew while all other manufacturing stayed the same. In nonmanufacturing, government showed the largest gain of 325, countered by losses of 75 in construction and 25 in transportation-public utilities.

For the year, wage and salary employment increased 725, all credited to manufacturing. In nonmanufacturing, a gain of 325 in the all other group was nullified by numerous smaller losses: 150 in wholesale-retail trade, 75 each in construction and in government, and 25 in mining.

Generally, employment will likely stay basically at present levels through October but take a slight seasonal dip in November with anticipated colder weather. Unemployment may rise slightly during this period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**20,950**	**20,700**	**20,225**	**250**	**725**
Manufacturing	7,700	7,675	6,975	25	725
Metals & Machinery	2,050	2,025	1,775	25	275
All Other Manufacturing	5,650	5,650	5,200	0	450
Nonmanufacturing	13,250	13,025	13,250	225	0
Mining	625	625	650	0	-25
Construction	1,150	1,225	1,225	-75	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	700	725	700	-25	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,050	4,025	4,200	25	-150
Government	2,600	2,275	2,675	325	-75
All Other*	4,125	4,150	3,800	-25	325

p - Preliminary; r - Revised. This area includes Kay County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Both employment and unemployment increased in the Lawton Metropolitan Area during September. The number employed totaled 32,050 for the latest month, up 625 from August and 1,775 from one year ago. Simultaneously, unemployment rose to 1,300 for September, up 225 monthly. Compared with last September, however, this jobless count showed an annual decrease of 775. The jobless rates for these periods were 3.9 percent this September, 3.3 for August, and 6.4 percent last September.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Labor Force	**33,350**	**32,500**	**32,350**	**850**	**1,000**
Unemployment	1,300	1,075	2,075	225	-775
Rate	*3.9*	*3.3*	*6.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	32,050	31,425	30,275	625	1,775

Nonagricultural payroll jobs in this area climbed by 775 jobs to reach 29,300 during September. Nonmanufacturing was responsible for the gain, with its government division adding 825 jobs. Additions of 25 each in the all other division and in the transportation-public utilities division were canceled by a loss of 50 in construction.

Annually, nonfarm payrolls grew by 700 jobs. Manufacturing achieved a gain of 175 jobs. In nonmanufacturing, a gain of 125 in finance-insurance-real estate was offset by the same loss in construction. The all other division expanded by 300 and government increased by 200. Also, transportation-public utilities gained 50 jobs, but wholesale-retail trade edged nominally lower.

Some slackening of employment is expected in Comanche County during the next 30 days. Part of this is due to the continued slowdown in residential and commercial construction and lack of federally funded projects. Also, seasonal changes will probably be a recessive factor. Similarly, construction jobs may decrease, though trade jobs should increase.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**29,300**	**28,525**	**28,600**	**775**	**700**
Manufacturing	2,925	2,975	2,750	-50	175
Nonmanufacturing	26,375	25,550	25,850	825	525
Construction	1,575	1,625	1,700	-50	-125
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,350	1,325	1,300	25	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,050	7,050	7,075	0	-25
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,325	1,325	1,200	0	125
Government	10,350	9,525	10,150	825	200
All Other*	4,725	4,700	4,425	25	300

p - Preliminary; r - Revised. This area includes Comanche County only.

* *Includes Mining and Service establishments.*

Pittsburg County employment slipped somewhat in September to 11,425, or 250 less than the 11,675 of August. Annually, the latest estimate stood 175 above the September 1980 total. Concurrently the monthly jobless count of 700 was above that of last month but 550 below that of last September. The monthly jobless rate of 5.8 percent was up from the 5.1 percent of August, though below the 10.0 percent of one year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,125**	**12,300**	**12,500**	**-175**	**-375**
Unemployment	700	625	1,250	75	-550
Rate	*5.8*	*5.1*	*10.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,425	11,675	11,250	-250	175

Wage and salary employment fell off 125 in the McAlester area during September. One-fifth of this loss was in manufacturing, with the rest occurring in nonmanufacturing. The largest part of this was a 75 loss in the all other division. A loss of 25 in wholesale-retail trade was countered by a gain of 25 in government. There was also a loss of 25 in construction, though transportation-public utilities stayed basically the same.

Over the year, a loss of 200 was attributable to two divisions of nonmanufacturing: government, which lost 150, and wholesale-retail trade which lost 50. Remaining nonfactory divisions remained unchanged. Also, manufacturing employment held steady over this 12 month period.

Total employment in the McAlester area may decline through November as seasonality affects agriculture and other outside work activities. Because of these job losses, unemployment is expected to rise during this forecast period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**10,950**	**11,075**	**11,150**	**-125**	**-200**
Manufacturing	1,825	1,850	1,825	-25	0
Nonmanufacturing	9,125	9,225	9,325	-100	-200
Construction	300	325	300	-25	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	375	375	375	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,100	2,125	2,150	-25	-50
Government	3,675	3,650	3,825	25	-150
All Other*	2,675	2,750	2,675	-75	0

p - Preliminary; r - Revised. This area includes Pittsburg County only.
** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Miami area employment was 12,650 in September, showing a slight monthly increase of 75. Annually, the gain was 750, or ten times larger than the month-to-month advance. Simultaneously, unemployed workers increased 50 from August, but improved yearly, with a decrease of 625 in the number of unemployed workers since last September. The jobless rate this September was 4.3 percent, up from August's rate of 4.0, but less than half of last year's 9.2 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Labor Force	**13,225**	**13,100**	**13,100**	**125**	**125**
Unemployment	575	525	1,200	50	-625
Rate	*4.3*	*4.0*	*9.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,650	12,575	11,900	75	750

Nonfarm payroll employment edged upward to 10,675 in September, or 175 above the August level. Of these increases, only 25 were in manufacturing — more specifically, in the all other manufacturing category. In nonmanufacturing, government was responsible for a gain of 175, partially countered by a loss of 25 in transportation-public utilities.

Annually, gains in manufacturing and losses in nonmanufacturing combined for a net gain of 300 employed workers. The gain of 450 in manufacturing was in the all other manufacturing sector. Government had the largest annual loss of 125, while construction had a loss of 25 and a decrease of 25 in transportation-public utilities canceled a gain in wholesale-retail trade.

Employment in the Miami area is expected to go up during the forecast period, in keeping with seasonal trends of the last several years. Unemployment may rise during November in response to seasonal factors.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**10,675**	**10,500**	**10,375**	**175**	**300**
Manufacturing	4,650	4,625	4,200	25	450
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	525	525	525	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	4,125	4,100	3,675	25	450
Nonmanufacturing	6,025	5,875	6,175	150	-150
Construction	175	175	200	0	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	125	150	150	-25	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,925	1,925	1,900	0	25
Government	1,950	1,775	2,075	175	-125
All Other*	1,850	1,850	1,850	0	0

p - Preliminary; r - Revised. This area includes Ottawa County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Total employment in the Muskogee area turned downward in September to 25,150 from 25,450 in August and 24,750 one year earlier. This was 300 below the employment figure of the previous month and 400 under the total one year before. Unemployment totaled 1,550, up 175 monthly, but down 675 yearly. The jobless rates for the three comparative periods were 5.8 percent in September, 5.1 in August, and 8.2 one year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Labor Force	**26,700**	**26,825**	**26,975**	**-125**	**-275**
Unemployment	1,550	1,375	2,225	175	-675
Rate	*5.8*	*5.1*	*8.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	25,150	25,450	24,750	-300	-400

Total nonfarm payroll jobs in September held steady at 22,750, with manufacturing losing 50 workers and nonmanufacturing gaining the same number. In nonmanufacturing, transportation-public utilities added 25 and government 125, for a combined gain of 150. Losses of 50 each in wholesale-retail trade and in the all other division reduced the net gain in the nonfactory sector to 50 jobs.

Over the year, the two subdivisions of manufacturing offset each other in gains and losses; that is, food processing lost 150 as all other manufacturing gained 150. In nonmanufacturing, an increase of 100 in transportation-public utilities was equaled by combined losses of 25 in the all other division and 75 in government. A loss of 450 in construction and a gain of 50 in wholesale-retail trade gave a net loss of 400 jobs, all in nonmanufacturing.

This area's employment may decline over the next 60 days to November if bad weather limits outdoor work activities. Also, joblessness could move upward somewhat to November.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**22,750**	**22,750**	**23,150**	**0**	**-400**
Manufacturing	4,925	4,975	4,925	-50	0
Food & Kindred Products	600	600	750	0	-150
All Other Manufacturing	4,325	4,375	4,175	-50	150
Nonmanufacturing	17,825	17,775	18,225	50	-400
Construction	1,125	1,125	1,575	0	-450
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,575	1,550	1,475	25	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,125	5,175	5,075	-50	50
Government	6,150	6,025	6,225	125	75
All Other*	3,850	3,900	3,875	-50	-25

p - Preliminary; r - Revised. This area includes Muskogee County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Employment in Okmulgee County was down 225 from August to reach 11,800 in September. Also, this latest total stood 150 below the year-ago level. Unemployment at 550 in September was down 100 from August and 300 from one year before. Comparative jobless rates were 4.5 percent in September, 5.1 in August, and 6.6 percent one year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,350**	**12,675**	**12,800**	**-325**	**-450**
Unemployment	550	650	850	-100	-300
Rate	*4.5*	*5.1*	*6.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,800	12,025	11,950	-225	-150

Nonfarm wage and salary employment dipped to 9,400 in September, off 75 from August. More specifically, small losses of 75 in the all other division and 25 in government were only slightly eased by a gain of 25 in manufacturing. Mining, construction, transportation-public utilities, and wholesale-retail trade all held steady between August and september.

Over the year, nonfarm payroll employment fell by 475 as manufacturing lost 100 and nonmanufacturing lost 375. Minor gains of 25 each in mining and in transportation-public utilities were countered by a loss of 50 in wholesale-retail trade. Government had the greatest drop of 200, while construction fell off 100 and the all other division decreased 75.

Unemployment is expected to increase in the coming weeks with the anticipated layoffs of some workers in federally-funded programs. Seasonal factors will also be likely to increase joblessness. This trend is further accentuated by an increase of non-skilled applicants seeking jobs.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**9,400**	**9,475**	**9,875**	**-75**	**-475**
Manufacturing	1,325	1,300	1,425	25	-100
Nonmanufacturing	8,075	8,175	8,450	-100	-375
Mining	475	475	450	0	25
Construction	225	225	325	0	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	300	300	275	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,150	2,150	2,200	0	-50
Government	2,850	2,875	3,050	-25	-200
All Other*	2,075	2,150	2,150	-75	-75

p - Preliminary; r - Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Employment in Pottawatomie County rose in September to 28,375, up 175 from August and 2,400 ahead of the same month last year. During this same period, unemployment moved up to 1,075, a gain of 200 from the previous month, but 200 less than twelve months earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 3.7 percent in September, 3.0 the previous month, and 4.7 percent one year before.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Labor Force	**29,450**	**29,075**	**27,250**	**375**	**2,200**
Unemployment	1,075	875	1,275	200	-200
Rate	*3.7*	*3.0*	*4.7*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	28,375	28,200	25,975	175	2,400

Nonfarm jobs gained 925 in September to reach 15,900. Nonmanufacturing was credited with most of the growth. More specifically, the all other division grew 400, followed by government with 300 additions. Wholesale-retail trade also added 175. Construction and transportation-public utilities held fairly steady. Mining showed the only loss, but it was slight.

Compared to last September, nonfarm employment was up 650. Nonmanufacturing achieved most of the growth, in spite of losses in some job categories. Largest gain of 275 was in wholesale-retail trade. The gain of 225 in all other was nullified by a comparable loss in construction. Other gains of 125 and 75 occurred in government and in transportation-public utilities, respectively. Mining sustained a loss of 50.

General economic slowdown is forcing small layoffs in some government service agencies and some civilian jobs. Joblessness is expected to increase slightly, while overall employment may ease through November.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**15,900**	**14,975**	**15,250**	**925**	**650**
Manufacturing	2,700	2,625	2,475	75	225
Food & Kindred Products	250	275	275	-25	-25
All Other Manufacturing	2,450	2,350	2,200	100	250
Nonmanufacturing	13,200	12,350	12,775	850	425
Mining	400	425	450	-25	-50
Construction	800	800	1,025	0	-225
Transportation & Public Utilities	925	925	850	0	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,175	4,000	3,900	175	275
Government	3,050	2,750	2,925	300	125
All Other*	3,850	3,450	3,625	400	225

p - Preliminary. r - Revised. This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Payne County employment rose in September to 29,600, up 1,950 from August's count of 27,650 and ahead of last September's count by 2,325. Unemployment, which had been down during the last reporting period, was up 150 in September, however. Compared to last year, the unemployment count was 475 lower. September's unemployment was 1.5 percent, higher than August's 1.1 percent but less than half of the 3.3 percent of last September.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Labor Force	**30,050**	**27,950**	**28,200**	**2,100**	**1,850**
Unemployment	450	300	925	150	- 475
Rate	*1.5*	*1.1*	*3.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	29,600	27,650	27,275	1,950	2,325

Nonagricultural employment in September continued to show a healthy trend, adding 2,050 jobs. Fifty of these were in manufacturing, with the other 2,000 in nonmanufacturing. As in the previous month, government showed the greatest gain, adding 1,925. Small gains of 25 were made in mining, transportation-public utilities, and the all other division.

Annually, there was a gain of 1,050 jobs since September 1980. For the year, manufacturing had the bulk of the total growth, adding 1,025 jobs. In nonmanufacturing the largest individual gain was 300 in mining. The all other division had the next largest gain of 150. An increase of 75 in wholesale-retail trade, however, was offset by a similar loss in transportation-public utilities. Government and construction both suffered losses, decreasing by 250 and 175, respectively.

Employment is expected to be steady to slightly higher for this area during the next several weeks. Unemployment will likely remain generally unchanged through November.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Sep 1981p	Aug 1981r	Sep 1980r	Absolute Change From Aug 1981 Sep 1981	Absolute Change From Sep 1980 Sep 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**24,925**	**22,875**	**23,875**	**2,050**	**1,050**
Manufacturing	3,225	3,175	2,200	50	1,025
Nonmanufacturing	21,700	19,700	21,675	2,000	25
Mining	875	850	575	25	300
Construction	525	525	700	0	- 175
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,075	1,050	1,150	25	- 75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,875	4,875	4,800	0	75
Government	11,300	9,375	11,550	1,925	- 250
All Other*	3,050	3,025	2,900	25	150

p - Preliminary; r - Revised. This area includes Payne County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - Pontotoc County unemployment during this September was 2.9 percent, up substantially from 2.2 in August, but less than last September's 3.5 percent. The Ada office of the State Employment Service continued to report no significant change in labor supply or demand in September.

ALTUS - The Altus office of the State Employment Service during September continued to report a long-standing surplus of child-care monitors and material handlers. By contrast, no important labor demands were reported. Jackson County unemployment inched upward to 3.7 percent in September from 3.6 percent the month before. However, this was below the 5.1 percent of last September.

BARTLESVILLE - The Bartlesville office of the State Employment Service recorded surpluses again in six occupations: general office workers, nurses' aides, sewing machine operators, waiters/waitresses and kitchen helpers, nursery attendants, and construction workers. No new labor demands occurred. Washington County's unemployment rate was 2.1 percent in September, down from 2.4 the previous month and well below the 3.1 percent of last September.

CHICKASHA - The Chickasha Job Service office reported September applications for employment in the same occupational groups as during the previous months: general sales clerks, cashier-checkers, construction workers, nurse aides, heavy-duty truck drivers, and rotary driller helpers. Very slight increases occurred for the month in each of these categories. Grady County's jobless rate jumped up to 2.7 percent in September from 1.9 in August. Even so, this was below the 4.2 percent of last September.

CLAREMORE - The overall September applicant files increased since the last reporting period. Surpluses were still noted for cashier-checkers and production assemblers, as well as material handlers. A consistent influx of new applicants moving into the area caused increases in almost all occupations. A large number of workers were needed, however, in the steel fabricating industry. Two industrial construction projects were begun during the month, with completions expected in three to four months. Unemployment in Rogers County was 3.5 percent for this period, compared to 3.2 the month before and 5.6 percent one year ago.

CLINTON - The Clinton Job Service office reported no surplus of applicants for September. The recent expansion of a company in Weatherford, which manufactures discs and film, continued to create openings for more workers. Other job openings in Clinton and Weatherford arose from the need for worker replacements and included truck drivers, warehouse workers, librarians, and cooks and waitresses. Also, an electric motor cleaner and repairer was needed. Unemployment in Custer County dropped favorably to 1.5 percent from 2.1 in August.

DUNCAN - Employment in Stephens County totaled 21,250 in September compared to 21,170 in August. Concurrently, unemployment reached 380, or 60 more than in August. The jobless rate of 1.8 percent was higher than last month's 1.4 percent, but still lower than the 3.0 percent of last September.

DURANT - The local Job Service office in Durant reported surpluses during September in three job categories: general office clerks, welders, and construction workers. Welders and construction workers registered with the employment service in the anticipation of hiring by two large firms in the area. Recent openings occurred for sewing machine operators due to a new contract. Also, turnover created a few openings for nurse aides. Openings for some of the many construction workers available in the area occurred, also, due to new contracts. Bryan County's jobless rate held steady from August to September at 3.2 percent, only half as high as last September's rate of 6.2 percent

ELK CITY - Employment in Beckham County totaled 9,060 in September compared to 9,110 in August. Concurrently, unemployment rose from 150 to 180. Corresponding jobless rates for these comparative periods were 1.9 percent in September and 1.8 percent in August, considerably below last September's 2.8 percent.

GUYMON - The Guymon Job Service office again reported a surplus of general office clerks, sales clerks, and construction workers, reflecting a typical seasonal trend for this area. By contrast, the longstanding demand for roustabouts, welders, and petroleum plant operators was still unfilled. The construction industry was still moving at a slow pace, though construction was recently begun to expand the facilities of a local bank. Comparative rates of joblessness in Texas County were 1.3 percent in September, 1.5 in August, and 2.5 percent last September.

HOLDENVILLE - The long-term surplus of sewing machine operators in the Holdenville area was down due to many of the applicant's being hired in area factories or by other employers. Also, many of the surplus rotary driller helpers had found work in their field. Hughes County unemployment inched up to 4.9 percent in September from 4.8 the month before. This was also favorably below the 6.5 percent jobless rate of September 1980.

HUGO - The State Employment Service in Hugo continued to report the longstanding demand for sewing machine operators in September. Choctaw County showed a decrease in unemployment during September to 9.6 percent, compared to 10.5 percent in August. Nevertheless, this was higher than the 8.9 percent of last September.

NORMAN - The Norman Job Service office during September reported surpluses in the same job areas listed in the last several reports: cashiers, material handlers, receptionists, assemblers, salespersons, and waiters/waitresses. By contrast, there was a demand for a large number of workers to fill openings for salespersons, housekeepers, cashiers, and cooks. Also, a long-standing demand for many corrections guards continued. September's unemployment rate in Cleveland County went up to 3.1 percent in September from 2.4 in August.

POTEAU - Labor surpluses in the Poteau area during September were in several of the same categories as last month: nurse aides, production assemblers, truck drivers, construction workers, cashier-checkers, and sales clerks. By contrast, several recent job openings occurred in the following areas: forest workers, waiters/waitresses, and production assemblers. Unemployment in LeFlore County lessened to 5.0 percent in September from 5.5 in August, well below the 9.6 percent of last September.

PRYOR - The Pryor office of the State Employment Service reported a September surplus of entry-level applicants, as in the past several months. Also, there are many applicants in construction trades, as well as prospective sewing machine operators and yarn mill workers. Three plants in the area had partial layoffs affecting approximately 90 people. Unemployment in the Mayes County area was down to 5.0 percent this September, compared to 5.4 last month and 6.0 percent in September 1980.

SALLISAW - The Sallisaw Job Service office reported labor demands during September in two categories: sewing machine operators and machinists. Labor surpluses occurred for production assemblers, truck drivers, and construction workers. Sequoyah County's jobless rate showed only the slightest monthly change at 5.2 in September, one-tenth of one percent below August's rate, but well below the 9.5 percent of last September.

SAPULPA - Major occupational groups with surpluses reported in September in the Sapulpa area were largely in building trades: construction workers, carpenters, and pipefitters. Other principal categories of applicants were heavy-duty truck driver and packagers. All major labor demands were filled for the month. Comparative jobless rates for Creek County were 3.4 percent this September, 2.9 percent in August, and 5.3 percent one year ago.

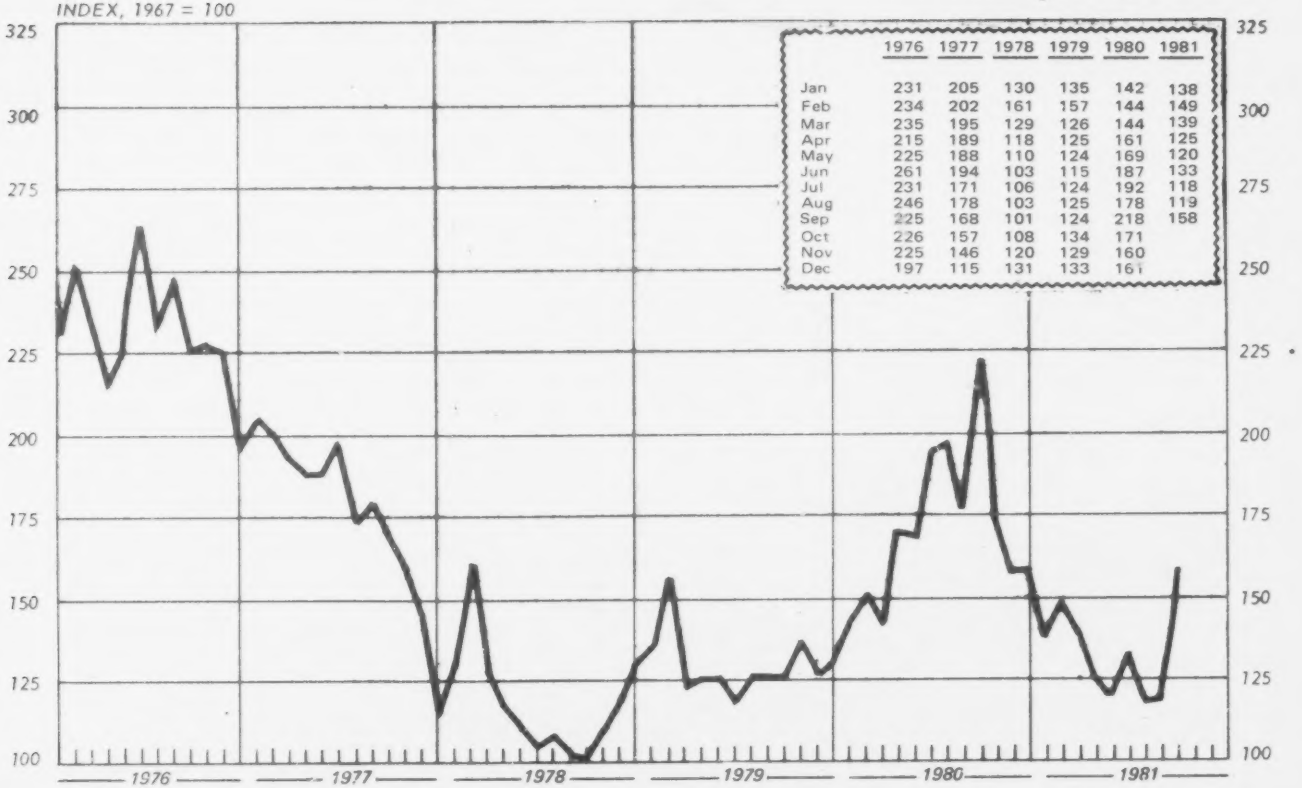
SEMINOLE - The jobless rate in Seminole County jumped in September to 3.7 percent from 3.0 the month before, though this was still below the 4.7 percent of last September. Principal job categories with surpluses for the month were cashier-checkers, sewing machine operators, roustabouts, construction workers, and both light- and heavy-duty truck drivers, reflecting a normal trend for this time of year. As in the previous month, no labor market demands were reported.

TAHLEQUAH - The Tahlequah office of the State Employment Service reported worker surpluses during September in the following occupations: teachers, secretaries, school counselors, newspaper editors, medical assistants, and physician's assistant. By contrast, there was a large demand for roofers' helpers, construction workers and material handlers. Also, a few openings existed for bulldozer operators and scraper operators. Construction continued on several major projects. Comparative jobless rates in Cherokee County were 4.2 percent for September, 4.7 for August, and 9.0 percent last September.

WOODWARD - The construction industry was still thriving in the Woodward area, with forty-nine permits being issued in September in the amount of $1,456,601. Fourteen were new residential permits. Thirty-two were remodeling/additions, including $50,000 to remodel a community theater. Three were commercial, including a furniture warehouse, and two warehouse and office projects. Only two occupations had a reported labor suplus: clerical work and unskilled construction work. Joblessness was down to 2.0 percent in September from 2.2 in August and 2.5 last September.

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment*



	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Jan	231	205	130	135	142	138
Feb	234	202	161	157	144	149
Mar	235	195	129	126	144	139
Apr	215	189	118	125	161	125
May	225	188	110	124	169	120
Jun	261	194	103	115	187	133
Jul	231	171	106	124	192	118
Aug	246	178	103	125	178	119
Sep	225	168	101	124	218	158
Oct	226	157	108	134	171	
Nov	225	146	120	129	160	
Dec	197	115	131	133	161	

* *State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.*

TABLE II

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	MANUFACTURING			**DURABLE GOODS**			**STONE, CLAY & GLASS**			**PRIMARY METALS**		
1980												
September	$300.35	40.1	$7.49	$311.76	40.7	$7.66	$336.94	41.7	$8.08	$323.57	39.8	$8.13
October	299.20	40.0	7.48	309.02	40.5	7.63	333.74	41.0	8.14	333.66	39.3	8.49
November	318.89	41.2	7.74	325.40	41.4	7.86	348.93	41.9	8.28	347.53	39.9	8.71
December	324.66	41.2	7.88	334.91	41.5	8.07	343.61	41.2	8.34	355.52	41.1	8.65
1981												
January	314.79	40.1	7.85	318.38	40.2	7.92	331.25	40.2	8.24	344.27	39.8	8.65
February	315.21	39.5	7.98	319.20	39.8	8.02	305.51	36.5	8.37	344.80	40.0	8.62
March	328.85	40.8	8.06	340.31	41.4	8.22	339.33	40.3	8.42	342.47	39.5	8.67
April	330.46	40.3	8.20	340.25	40.7	8.36	352.56	40.9	8.62	341.51	38.2	8.94
May	332.92	40.6	8.20	344.42	41.1	8.38	354.55	40.8	8.69	349.85	38.7	9.04
June	328.46	40.5	8.11	337.00	40.7	8.28	367.69	41.5	8.86	355.94	38.9	9.15
July	334.49	40.3	8.30	345.58	40.8	8.47	367.77	41.0	8.97	345.85	38.3	9.03
August r	328.84	40.2	8.18	338.15	40.4	8.37	361.42	40.7	8.88	347.52	38.4	9.05
September p	320.15	38.9	8.23	320.12	38.2	8.38	367.54	40.3	9.12	327.06	36.3	9.01
	FABRICATED METALS			**FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS**			**MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL**			**OIL FIELD MACHINERY**		
1980												
September	$302.41	41.2	$7.34	$303.40	41.0	$7.40	$288.56	40.7	$7.09	$323.02	43.3	$7.46
October	294.44	40.5	7.27	293.79	40.3	7.29	291.81	41.1	7.10	324.08	43.5	7.45
November	301.25	40.6	7.42	311.82	41.3	7.55	294.89	40.9	7.21	329.41	43.4	7.59
December	308.25	40.4	7.63	310.40	40.0	7.76	302.41	41.2	7.34	327.33	42.9	7.63
1981												
January	313.74	41.5	7.56	317.06	41.5	7.64	299.95	40.1	7.48	328.38	42.1	7.80
February	307.69	40.7	7.56	311.92	40.3	7.74	304.84	40.7	7.49	341.60	42.7	8.00
March	313.59	41.1	7.63	323.11	40.9	7.90	312.16	41.4	7.54	339.77	42.9	7.92
April	309.57	40.1	7.72	319.55	40.5	7.89	311.04	40.5	7.68	344.32	42.3	8.14
May	323.47	41.9	7.72	343.40	42.5	8.08	317.34	41.0	7.74	347.01	43.0	8.07
June	323.38	41.3	7.83	342.30	42.0	8.15	311.85	40.5	7.70	327.18	41.0	7.98
July	328.43	40.9	8.03	334.56	40.8	8.20	311.85	40.5	7.70	327.39	41.6	7.87
August r	336.96	41.6	8.10	344.42	41.9	8.22	316.06	41.1	7.69	333.11	41.9	7.95
September p	329.24	40.2	8.19	324.58	39.2	8.28	314.24	40.6	7.74	339.06	41.5	8.17

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE II (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT			NONDURABLE GOODS			FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS		
1980												
September	$ 301.55	40.1	$ 7.52	$ 389.46	40.4	$ 9.64	$ 279.24	39.0	$ 7.16	$ 276.48	40.9	$ 6.76
October	301.79	40.4	7.47	377.48	40.2	9.39	280.41	39.0	7.19	268.88	39.6	6.79
November	311.17	41.6	7.48	440.34	44.3	9.94	306.75	40.9	7.50	278.24	40.5	6.87
December	316.73	42.4	7.47	464.64	44.0	10.56	303.00	40.4	7.50	268.49	39.6	6.78
1981												
January	319.03	42.2	7.56	379.39	38.4	9.88	305.48	39.7	7.72	298.08	41.4	7.20
February	304.30	40.9	7.44	403.90	39.1	10.33	308.10	39.0	7.90	274.32	38.8	7.07
March	307.84	41.1	7.49	480.26	43.7	10.99	305.71	39.6	7.72	285.84	39.7	7.20
April	306.53	40.6	7.55	482.85	43.9	11.10	310.47	39.5	7.86	281.52	39.1	7.20
May	310.72	41.1	7.56	477.81	42.7	11.19	308.48	39.6	7.79	280.28	39.2	7.15
June	311.30	40.8	7.63	428.90	40.5	10.59	310.37	40.1	7.74	281.40	40.2	7.00
July	302.75	40.1	7.55	486.33	43.0	11.31	311.26	39.3	7.92	289.04	40.2	7.19
August r	335.34	41.4	8.10	412.49	38.3	10.77	308.07	39.7	7.76	292.22	41.1	7.11
September p	329.93	41.5	7.95	319.79	28.2	11.34	320.37	40.4	7.93	295.25	40.5	7.29
	APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			PRINTING & PUBLISHING			NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS			PETROLEUM REFINING		
1980												
September	$ 149.94	35.7	$ 4.20	$ 265.94	38.1	$ 6.98	$ 272.80	38.1	$ 7.16	$ 430.44	40.8	$ 10.55
October	150.65	36.3	4.15	272.06	38.7	7.03	281.69	38.8	7.26	435.11	41.4	10.51
November	160.70	37.9	4.24	286.48	39.9	7.18	286.88	38.2	7.51	532.49	47.8	11.14
December	161.63	37.5	4.31	312.48	42.0	7.44	293.49	39.5	7.43	448.33	41.9	10.70
1981												
January	160.00	36.2	4.42	292.08	39.1	7.47	281.52	36.8	7.65	472.56	41.2	11.47
February	162.00	36.0	4.50	287.98	38.5	7.48	280.02	35.9	7.80	516.67	41.4	12.48
March	166.35	36.4	4.57	295.14	39.3	7.51	292.61	38.1	7.68	474.12	41.3	11.48
April	164.98	36.1	4.57	291.00	38.8	7.50	288.33	37.3	7.73	526.95	45.0	11.71
May	168.09	36.7	4.58	306.52	39.5	7.76	297.59	38.3	7.77	492.56	43.9	11.22
June	169.48	38.0	4.46	312.43	39.8	7.85	297.08	37.7	7.88	480.22	42.8	11.22
July	160.65	35.7	4.50	306.92	39.5	7.77	299.00	37.8	7.91	499.82	43.2	11.57
August r	166.73	37.3	4.47	307.31	39.5	7.78	305.34	38.7	7.89	455.80	41.1	11.09
September p	164.50	36.8	4.47	321.68	41.4	7.77	320.32	41.6	7.70	513.32	44.1	11.64

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE II (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

NONMANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXTRACTION			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
1980															
September	$400.60	39.9	$10.04	$405.36	46.7	$8.68	$326.00	40.0	$8.15	$276.17	40.2	$6.87	$185.32	32.8	$5.65
October	387.16	38.6	10.03	406.29	46.7	8.70	338.75	39.9	8.49	281.99	40.4	6.98	184.37	33.1	5.57
November	379.50	37.5	10.12	411.14	46.3	8.88	339.47	39.2	8.66	286.01	40.8	7.01	183.25	32.9	5.57
December	390.83	37.4	10.45	422.39	47.3	8.93	350.80	40.0	8.77	287.64	40.8	7.05	187.25	33.8	5.54
1981															
January	381.11	37.4	10.19	440.75	47.7	9.24	352.48	40.1	8.79	289.26	40.4	7.16	189.73	32.6	5.82
February	360.02	35.4	10.17	516.67	41.4	12.48	351.52	39.9	8.81	287.03	39.7	7.23	185.79	32.2	5.77
March	386.46	38.0	10.17	432.89	46.9	9.23	360.53	40.6	8.88	292.18	40.3	7.25	189.26	32.8	5.77
April	395.10	38.1	10.37	428.74	46.2	9.28	357.54	40.4	8.85	299.77	40.4	7.42	194.88	33.2	5.87
May	388.56	36.9	10.53	441.75	46.5	9.50	361.34	40.6	8.90	298.34	40.1	7.44	198.32	33.5	5.92
June	397.62	37.3	10.66	442.52	46.0	9.62	368.33	41.2	8.94	303.48	40.9	7.42	205.11	34.3	5.98
July	414.95	38.6	10.75	451.94	46.4	9.74	369.00	41.0	9.00	298.34	40.1	7.44	209.50	34.4	6.09
August r	399.63	36.9	10.83	455.87	46.9	9.72	388.55	40.9	9.50	304.80	40.0	7.62	207.35	34.5	6.01
September p	412.78	37.8	10.92	467.18	47.0	9.94	375.56	41.0	9.16	308.03	39.9	7.72	214.20	34.0	6.30

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 142,900 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1980 benchmark.

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

*p - Preliminary. r - Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

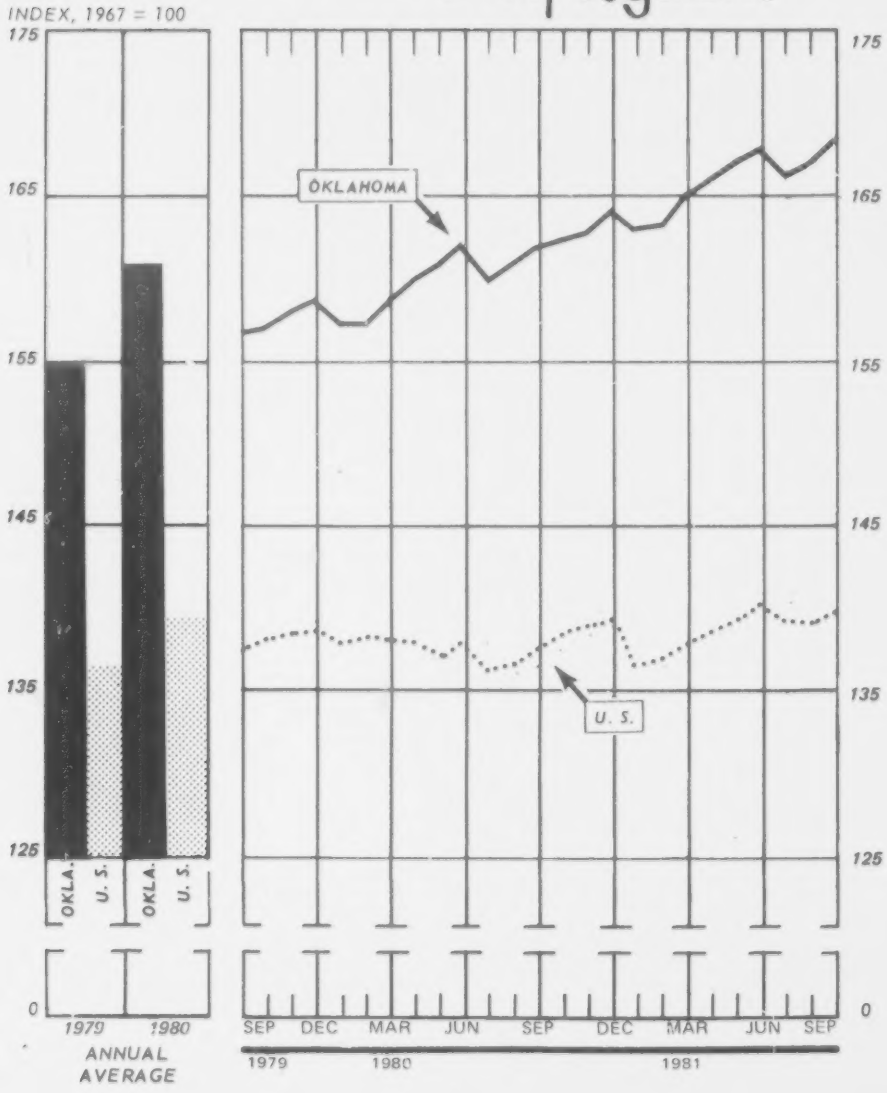


TABLE III

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES†

1979 - 1981

PLACE	Sep 1981	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Sep 1980	Sep 1979
State Total	**13,636**	**12,456**	**12,274**	**18,793**	**10,678**
Ada	177	161	176	225	224
Altus	113	130	149	154	110
Ardmore	267	272	240	407	242
Bartlesville	166	172	179	177	138
Broken Arrow*	173	135	157	186	87
Chickasha	110	104	116	176	150
Claremore*	210	188	160	313	144
Clinton	51	39	42	68	42
Duncan	91	98	84	141	127
Durant	206	217	241	405	228
Edmond*	116	111	121	170	80
Elk City	45	51	39	88	106
Enid	95	108	92	147	99
Guymon	6	6	12	26	25
Holdenville	156	162	161	176	144
Hugo	211	242	276	265	130
Idabel	277	280	285	456	176
Lawton SMSA***	309	301	308	595	425
McAlester	309	318	322	496	369
Miami	358	372	387	927	251
Muskogee	786	769	729	933	522
Norman*	227	262	271	255	156
Oklahoma City SMSA***	3,938	2,785	2,775	5,165	2,381
Okmulgee	271	299	253	306	261
Ponca City	165	227	195	254	154
Poteau	295	339	317	451	285
Pryor	383	405	396	369	236
Sallisaw**	214	237	250	292	- -
Sapulpa*	252	260	258	424	205
Seminole	58	57	78	121	77
Shawnee	262	242	226	387	231
Stillwater	121	161	135	419	201
Tahlequah	289	349	346	438	266
Tulsa SMSA***	3,416	2,966	2,914	3,902	2,352
Woodward	160	168	90	35	23
All Other	974	1,066	1,093	1,548	1,170

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

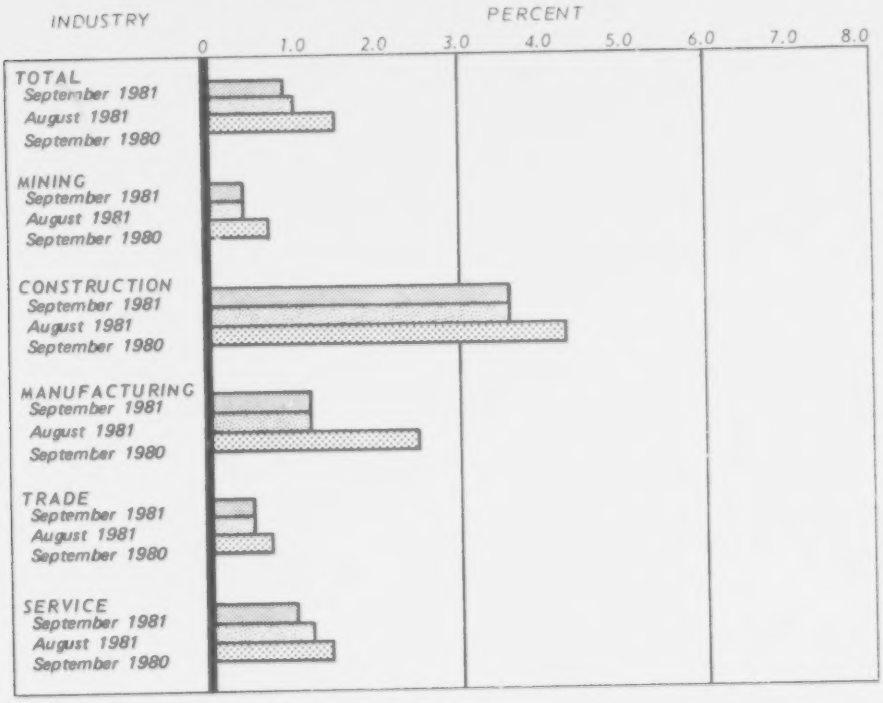
** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT April 1980 – March 1981	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT 1981	1981	1980
TOTAL	945,100	8,808	9,515	13,560
MINING	82,900	315	340	462
CONSTRUCTION	57,700	2,082	2,136	2,557
MANUFACTURING	191,500	2,328	2,262	4,765
TRADE	265,500	1,213	1,354	1,851
SERVICE	171,200	1,689	2,130	2,276

* Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.

TABLE IV

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

OCTOBER 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,362,400**	**45,300**	**1,407,700**	**3.2**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	425,900	14,600	440,500	3.3
Tulsa SMSA**	336,200	11,200	347,400	3.2
Lawton SMSA***	32,050	1,300	33,350	3.9
Adair	6,980	400	7,380	5.4
Alfalfa	3,180	30	3,210	0.9
Atoka	3,910	190	4,100	4.6
Beaver	3,030	60	3,090	1.9
Beckham	9,060	180	9,240	1.9
Blaine	5,760	100	5,860	1.7
Bryan	12,300	410	12,710	3.2
Caddo	13,060	380	13,440	2.8
Canadian	27,525	825	28,350	2.9
Carter	18,275	575	18,850	3.1
Cherokee	12,060	530	12,590	4.2
Choctaw	4,770	470	5,240	9.0
Cimarron	1,590	30	1,620	1.9
Cleveland	59,825	1,900	61,725	3.1
Coal	1,770	120	1,890	6.3
Comanche	32,050	1,300	33,350	3.9
Cotton	2,450	40	2,490	1.6
Craig	7,250	220	7,470	2.9
Creek	29,525	1,025	30,550	3.4
Custer	14,110	220	14,330	1.5
Delaware	10,250	400	10,650	3.8
Dewey	3,310	40	3,350	1.2
Ellis	2,540	60	2,600	2.3
Garfield	27,525	550	28,075	2.0
Garvin	11,550	210	11,760	1.8
Grady	17,830	500	18,330	2.7
Grant	2,890	30	2,920	1.0
Greer	2,610	40	2,650	1.5
Harmon	1,790	60	1,850	3.2
Harper	1,780	30	1,810	1.7
Haskell	4,720	260	4,980	5.2
Hughes	5,080	260	5,340	4.9
Jackson	9,860	380	10,240	3.7
Jefferson	2,870	50	2,920	1.7
Johnston	3,980	100	4,080	2.5
Kay	23,150	525	23,675	2.2
Kingfisher	7,890	130	8,020	1.6
Kiowa	5,470	120	5,590	2.1

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

OCTOBER 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,420	170	2,590	6.6
LeFlore	14,830	780	15,610	5.0
Lincoln	9,260	250	9,510	2.6
Logan	9,070	190	9,260	2.1
Love	2,360	80	2,440	3.3
McClain	11,110	280	11,390	2.5
McCurtain	11,340	810	12,150	6.7
McIntosh	5,800	270	6,070	4.4
Major	3,840	50	3,890	1.3
Marshall	3,870	100	3,970	2.5
Mayes	15,780	870	16,650	5.2
Murray	5,370	130	5,500	2.4
Muskogee	25,150	1,550	26,700	5.8
Noble	5,290	90	5,380	1.7
Nowata	4,930	170	5,100	3.3
Okfuskee	3,640	160	3,800	4.2
Oklahoma	299,075	10,525	309,600	3.4
Okmulgee	11,800	550	12,350	4.5
Osage	18,720	320	19,040	1.7
Ottawa	12,650	575	13,225	4.3
Pawnee	5,360	170	5,530	3.1
Payne	29,600	450	30,050	1.5
Pittsburg	11,425	700	12,125	5.8
Pontotoc	13,370	400	13,770	2.9
Pottawatomie	28,375	1,075	29,450	3.7
Pushmataha	2,440	220	2,660	8.3
Roger Mills	3,960	60	4,020	1.5
Rogers	20,175	725	20,900	3.5
Seminole	10,240	390	10,630	3.7
Sequoyah	11,220	610	11,830	5.2
Stephens	21,250	380	21,630	1.8
Texas	8,670	110	8,780	1.3
Tillman	4,610	150	4,760	3.2
Tulsa	235,600	7,725	243,325	3.2
Wagoner	16,420	550	16,970	3.2
Washington	23,790	510	24,300	2.1
Washita	6,880	100	6,980	1.4
Woods	5,600	50	5,650	0.9
Woodward	13,600	280	13,880	2.0

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE V

SELECTED National ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS
(In Thousands)

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
			1980		
Sep	104,720	97,256	3,635	93,621	7,464
Oct	105,415	97,933	3,501	94,431	7,482
Nov	105,287	97,801	3,214	94,586	7,486
Dec	104,778	97,545	3,044	94,501	7,233
			1981		
Jan	104,671	96,128	2,860	93,268	8,543
Feb	104,808	96,383	2,773	93,609	8,425
Mar	105,405	97,318	2,905	94,413	8,087
Apr	105,678	98,282	3,257	95,026	7,396
May	106,347	98,803	3,435	95,367	7,545
Jun	107,621	99,341	3,763	95,578	8,279
Jul	108,408	100,474	3,814	96,660	7,934
Aug	107,771	100,013	3,808	96,205	7,758
Sep	105,964	98,277	3,551	94,726	7,687

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS*
(In Thousands)
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1980
Sep	90,638
Oct	91,244
Nov	91,599
Dec	91,750
	1981
Jan	89,988
Feb	90,138
Mar	90,720
Apr	91,337
May	91,848
Jun	92,481
Jul**	91,600
Aug**	91,626
Sep	92,026

**Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1980 benchmark.*
***Revised*

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

(In Billions of Dollars) Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

	1980
Sep	2,205.7
Oct	2,234.3
Nov	2,257.6
Dec	2,276.6
	1981
Jan	2,300.7
Feb	2,318.2
Mar	2,340.4
Apr	2,353.7
May	2,367.6
Jun	2,384.7
Jul*	2,418.2
Aug*	2,441.0
Sep	2,460.6

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1077.6
1972	1185.9
1973	1326.4
1974	1434.2
1975	1549.2
1976	1718.0
1977	1918.0
1978	2156.1
1979	2413.9
1980	2626.1
3rd Quarter 1980	2637.3
4th Quarter 1980	2730.6
1st Quarter 1981	2853.0
2nd Quarter 1981	2885.8
3rd Quarter 1981	2947.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

New Construction Put in Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1980	
Aug	20,500
Sep	21,309
Oct	21,477
Nov	20,319
Dec	19,696
1981	
Jan	16,882
Feb	16,184
Mar	18,020
Apr	19,484
May	20,400
Jun*	21,297
Jul	21,603
Aug	21,526

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1980	
Sep	144.1
Oct	146.9
Nov	149.4
Dec	151.0
1981	
Jan	151.7
Feb	151.1
Mar	152.2
Apr	152.3
May	152.8
Jun	152.9
Jul	153.4
Aug	153.3
Sep	152.1

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

	Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers
1980			
Sep	251.9	Sep	251.7
Oct	254.1	Oct	253.9
Nov	256.4	Nov	256.2
Dec	258.7	Dec	258.4
1981			
Jan	260.7	Jan	260.5
Feb	263.5	Feb	263.2
Mar	265.2	Mar	265.1
Apr	266.8	Apr	266.8
May	269.1	May	269.0
Jun	271.4	Jun	271.3
Jul	274.6	Jul	274.4
Aug	276.5	Aug	276.5
Sep	279.1	Sep	279.3

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS

of Factory Employees

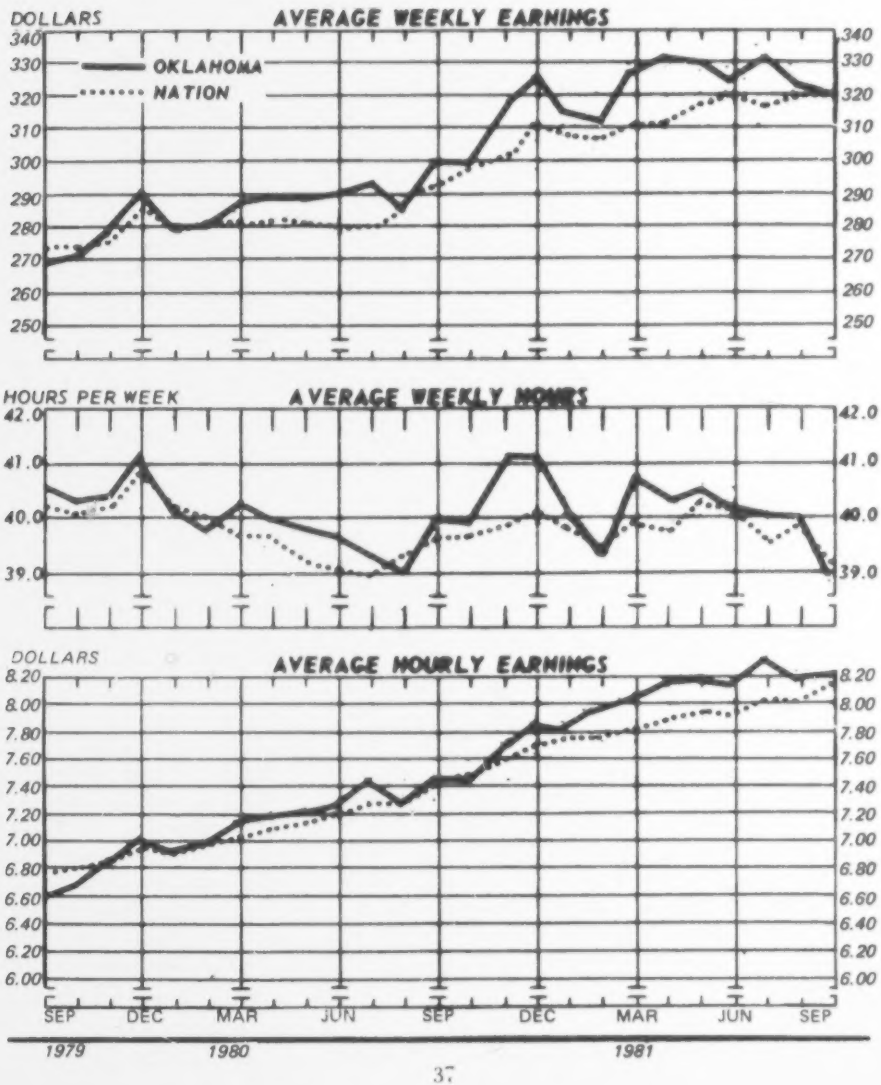


TABLE VI

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1978 - 1981

MONTH	1978				1979				1980				1981				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.1	5.8	3.8	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.2	5.6	7.4	5.2	Jan
Feb	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.0	5.7	3.7	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.0	4.9	7.3	4.7	Feb
Mar	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.3	5.7	3.3	6.6	4.3	6.3	4.4	7.7	4.0	7.3	4.1	Mar
Apr	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.4	5.8	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.9	5.0	7.0	3.4	7.3	3.4	Apr
May	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.2	7.0	5.8	7.6	6.1	7.1	3.2	7.6	3.4	May
Jun	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.7	2.8	7.8	5.5	7.5	5.0	7.7	3.3	7.3	3.0	Jun
Jul	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.4	5.7	3.2	7.9	5.4	7.6	5.1	7.3	3.1	7.0	2.9	Jul
Aug	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.0	5.9	3.1	7.5	5.0	7.6	5.2	7.2	2.8	7.2	3.0	Aug
Sep	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.6	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.4	7.1	4.8	7.4	5.1	7.3	3.2	7.5	3.4	Sep
Oct	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.3	5.9	3.5	7.1	4.7	7.6	5.0					Oct
Nov	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.6	5.8	3.7	7.1	4.6	7.5	4.8					Nov
Dec	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	4.0	5.9	4.1	6.9	4.3	7.4	4.5					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	6.0	3.9	--	--	5.8	3.4	--	--	7.1	4.8	--	--					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.*

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

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- Bulletin 12: Oklahoma Occupational Employment and Job Openings, 1978-1984 — August 1980
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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

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OKLAHOMA labor market

NOVEMBER 1981

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

This publication, printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, is issued by and is a part of the activities of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized by and under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act, in developing and publishing information and studies relating to the labor market. Two thousand seven hundred copies have been prepared and distributed to interested parties or are to be distributed on request at a cost computed to be $2,702.39 and paid out of Federal funds granted by the U.S. Department of Labor to said Commission.

This periodical is prepared by Research and Planning, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, under the general editing of O.V. Richardson. Agency divisions and all local offices of the Commission contribute statistical and related employment information. The estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment, hours, earnings and labor turnover are developed in cooperation with the National and Regional offices of the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

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STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
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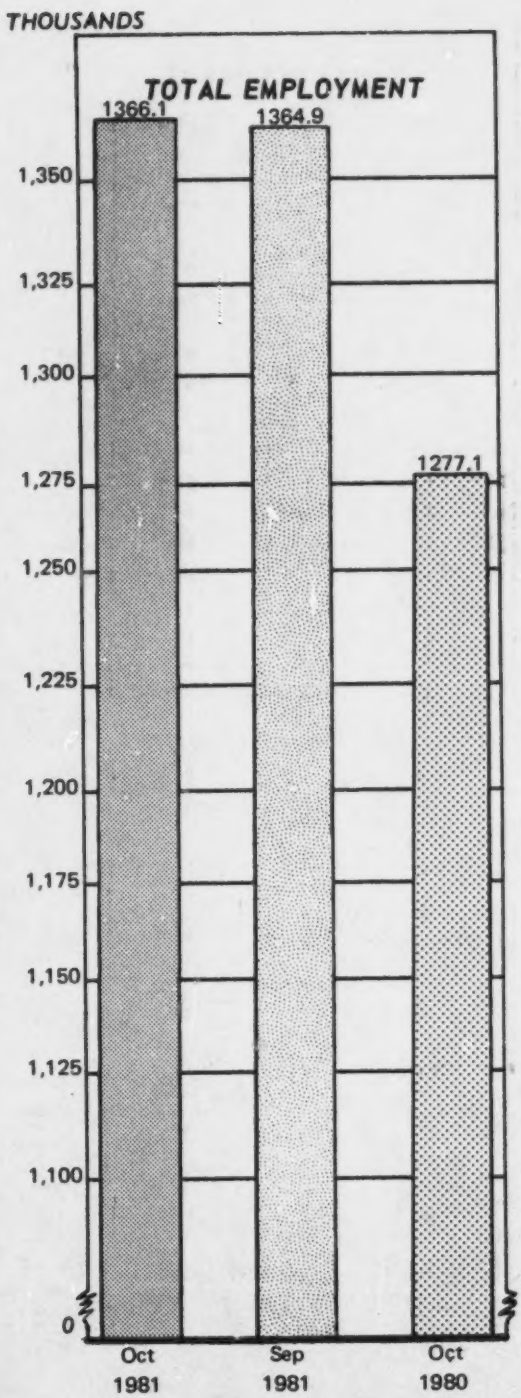
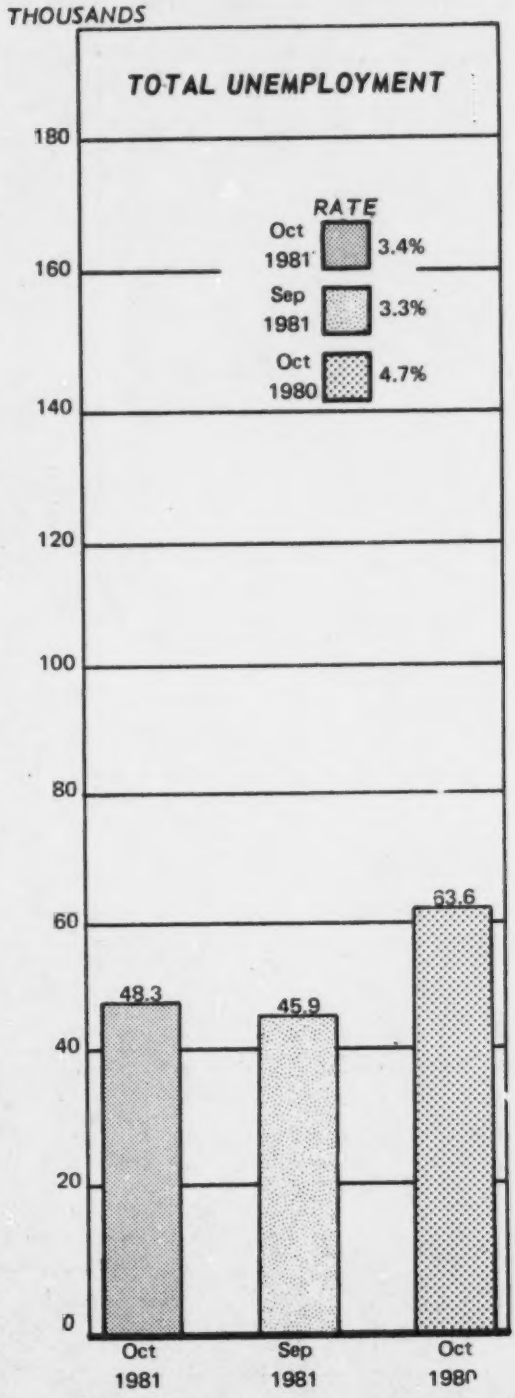
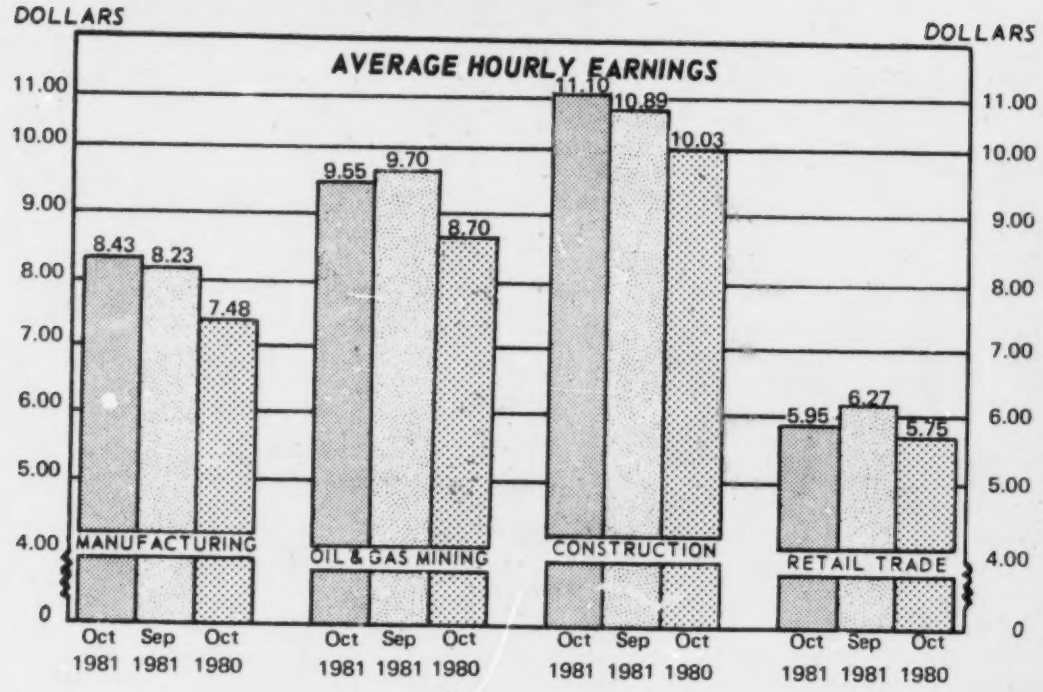
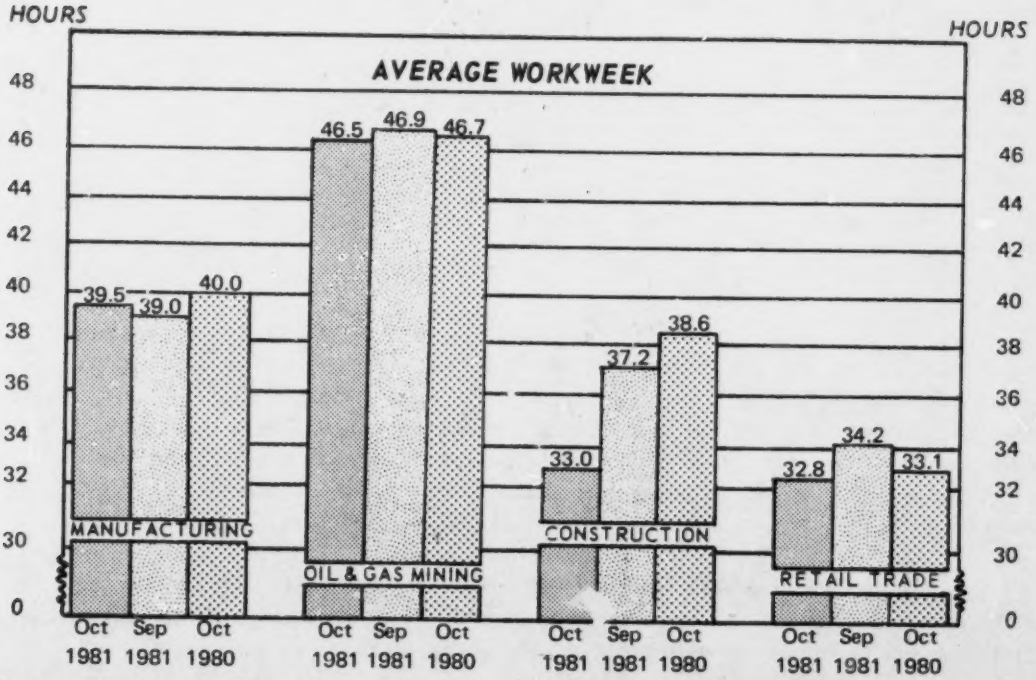
Oklahoma


THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1366.1
1364.9
1277.1
1,350
1,325
1,300
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
0
Oct 1981
Sep 1981
Oct 1980


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE
Oct 1981 3.4%
Sep 1981 3.3%
Oct 1980 4.7%
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
48.3
45.9
63.6
Oct 1981
Sep 1981
Oct 1980

Highlights


DOLLARS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
11.00
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
0
8.43
8.23
7.48
9.55
9.70
8.70
11.10
10.89
10.03
5.95
6.27
5.75
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
Oct 1981
Sep 1981
Oct 1980


HOURS
AVERAGE WORKWEEK
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
0
39.5
39.0
40.0
46.5
46.9
46.7
33.0
37.2
38.6
32.8
34.2
33.1
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
Oct 1981
Sep 1981
Oct 1980

OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT RISES TO RECORD HIGH

The number of persons employed in Oklahoma rose to a record high of 1,366,100 in October, but an increase in unemployment for the same month resulted in a slight boost in the state's jobless rate to 3.4 percent compared with 3.3 percent in September. The increase in joblessness, 2,400, raised the unemployment total to 48,300 from 45,900 in September, a figure well below the 63,600 reported one year ago.

Further comparisons showed October employment was up 1,200 over the previous month. More significantly, this latest estimate represented a sizeable gain of 89,000 when compared to October 1980.

Oklahoma's October jobless rate of 3.4 percent, although slightly higher than September, was considerably below the 4.7 rate of a year earlier. Also, this latest rate remained substantially below the national figure of 7.5 percent.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Sep 1981 to Oct 1981	Oct 1980 to Oct 1981
Total Labor Force	**1,414.4**	**1,410.8**	**1,340.7**	**.3**	**3.6**	**73.7**
Unemployment	48.3	45.9	63.6	5.2	2.4	-15.3
Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted)	*3.4*	*3.3*	*4.7*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	*3.6*	*3.4*	*5.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Total Employment	1,366.1	1,364.9	1,277.1	.1	1.2	89.0
Agriculture	58.3	56.1	58.8	3.9	2.2	-.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	173.4	171.5	167.4	1.1	1.9	6.0
Idled by Labor Disputes	1.8	1.7	.2	5.9	.1	1.6

* *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures.* p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.*

Unemployment rates increased in 55 Oklahoma counties in October, but still held below the same month of last year in all but five counties. Again as during the previous month, only two counties had a percentage of jobless residents above the national rate of 7.5 percent. Nevertheless, rates in these two counties still remained well below their jobless rates for October 1980. Unemployment rose slightly in the Tulsa Metropolitan Area, reaching 3.5 percent of the labor force compared with 3.3 percent in September. The jobless rate dropped in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area to 3.0 percent of the work force compared with September's 3.3 rate.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in Oklahoma totaled 1,196,100 in October, up 3,100 from September. The increase was concentrated in government as the state and local sector added 4,000 workers, largely part-time students at state colleges and universities.

NONFARM
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
in Oklahoma
OCTOBER 1981

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Oct 1981 p	Sep 1981 r	Oct 1980 r	Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Sep 1981 to Oct 1981	Oct 1980 to Oct 1981
Total Wage & Salary**	**1,196.1**	**1,193.0**	**1,148.5**	**.3**	**3.1**	**47.6**
Manufacturing	**196.1**	**195.6**	**189.9**	**.3**	**.5**	**6.2**
Durable Goods	**129.2**	**128.9**	**123.1**	**.2**	**.3**	**6.1**
Lumber & Wood Products	3.1	3.2	3.4	-3.1	-.1	-.3
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.7	10.7	10.2	0	0	.5
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	6.1	5.6	1.6	.1	.6
Fabricated Metal Products	23.1	22.9	22.9	.9	.2	.2
Fab. Structural Metal Products	14.6	14.4	15.1	1.4	.2	-.5
Machinery, except Electrical	44.0	44.3	39.2	-.7	-.3	4.8
Oil Field Machinery	13.7	13.9	11.8	-1.4	-.2	1.9
General Industrial Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.7	0	0	.1
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.4	12.3	13.1	.8	.1	-.7
Transportation Equipment	22.1	21.9	21.1	.9	.2	1.0
Aircraft & Parts	9.8	9.5	8.7	3.2	.3	1.1
Nondurable Goods	**66.9**	**66.7**	**66.8**	**.3**	**.2**	**.1**
Food & Kindred Products	15.7	15.5	16.5	1.3	.2	-.8
Apparel & Other Textile Products	11.0	11.0	11.1	0	0	-.1
Printing & Publishing	10.9	10.7	10.9	1.9	.2	0
Newspapers & Pericdicals	6.1	5.9	6.3	3.4	.2	-.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	9.1	9.1	9.3	0	0	-.2
Petroleum Refining	8.3	8.3	8.3	0	0	0
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	12.0	12.0	11.3	0	0	.7
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.6	7.7	7.1	-1.3	-.1	.5
Mining	**88.5**	**87.9**	**73.9**	**.7**	**.6**	**14.6**
Oil & Gas Extraction	85.2	84.5	70.6	.8	.7	14.6
Contract Construction	**59.1**	**59.7**	**57.7**	**-1.0**	**-.6**	**1.4**
Transportation & Public Utilities	**67.7**	**69.0**	**67.7**	**-1.9**	**-1.3**	**0**
Transportation	37.1	38.4	38.0	-3.4	-1.3	-.9
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.1	3.2	0	0	-.1
Communications & Public Utilities	30.6	30.6	29.7	0	0	.9
Trade	**289.8**	**289.1**	**273.4**	**.2**	**.7**	**16.4**
Wholesale	**74.9**	**74.2**	**69.9**	**.9**	**.7**	**5.0**
Retail	**214.9**	**214.9**	**203.5**	**0**	**0**	**11.4**
General Merchandise	31.4	31.0	28.7	1.3	.4	2.7
Food Stores	34.9	34.6	33.7	.9	.3	1.2
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	25.9	26.4	25.4	-1.9	-.5	.5
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.7	14.3	14.6	2.8	.4	.1
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**58.5**	**58.4**	**56.8**	**.2**	**.1**	**1.7**
Banking	20.1	20.0	19.4	.5	.1	.7
Services	**213.9**	**215.3**	**202.3**	**-.7**	**-1.4**	**11.6**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.2	10.4	10.0	-1.9	-.2	.2
Personal Services	11.2	11.1	10.8	.9	.1	.4
Health Services	66.7	66.5	63.5	.3	.2	3.2
Government	**222.5**	**218.0**	**226.8**	**2.1**	**4.5**	**-4.3**
Federal	45.6	45.1	45.6	1.1	.5	0
State & Local	176.9	172.9	181.2	2.3	4.0	-4.3

p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.*

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.**

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1980 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

Four other industry divisions recorded modest employment gains ranging from 100 in finance-insurance-real estate to 700 in trade. Mining and manufacturing counted 600 and 500 additional workers, respectively.

Three industry divisions, transportation-public utilities, service and construction reported reductions in employment in October from September ranging from 600 to 1,400 jobs. These cutbacks were traced to high interest rates which hampered housing, layoffs in over-the-road trucking and reductions in miscellaneous services.

October nonfarm wage and salary employment was up 47,600 from the total of the comparable 1980 month. All major industry divisions with the exception of government (off 4,300) contributed to the employment gain over October 1980. Trade, mining and service all added more than 10,000 workers to highlight the advance. Mining activity continued very strong, up nearly 20 percent in twelve months. Published trade and service sectors all experienced job gains.

Factory employment moved up moderately over the year, adding 6,200 workers, largely on the strength of the gain of 4,800 workers in nonelectrical machinery, and an addition of 1,100 workers in the aircraft and parts component of transportation equipment.

Despite the overall gain in manufacturing employment, several components recorded reductions in employment, the largest being a drop of 800 in food and kindred products and a reduction of 700 in electric and electronic equipment. Smaller job gains of less than 2,000 were recorded by finance-insurance-real estate and construction. The remaining industry, transportation-public utilities, was unchanged over the year.

Note: Insured unemployment in the state of Oklahoma totaled 13,939 during the week ending October 28, 1981. Industrial characteristics of claimants are now reported on a quarterly basis only. These data will be available in the March, June, September and December issues of this publication.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The workweek for Oklahoma manufacturing workers increased in October to 39.5 hours, up one-half hour from the comparable week in September. Further comparison showed an increase of four-tenths of an hour for durable goods workers. Conversely, those production employers in nondurable goods plants sustained a drop of nearly 1.5 hours in their workweek. Hourly earnings rose twenty cents for all manufacturing workers in Oklahoma, reaching $8.43 an hour. This compared to an $8.14 average for factory workers nationwide. As a result of the longer workweek and higher hourly rate, weekly earnings of all state manufacturing workers rose to $332.99, up $12.02 or 3.7 percent over the month.

Among durable goods industries, those employed in transportation equipment manufacturing worked 8.5 hours longer at 74 cents more per hour. These increases, however, reflected a recall by a large manufacturer, and were not representative of the overall situation among durable goods manufacturers. Of the six published durables components, weekly earnings advanced in all but the stone-clay-glass sector, where earnings dropped 24 cents an hour and the workweek shrank by about three hours. This change could be attributed to the general slump in construction together with some seasonal losses. In addition to the aforementioned gain in transportation equipment, primary metals workers received 53 cents more hourly and worked nearly four hours longer. Hourly rate increases in the other published industries ranged from three to 15 cents. Simultaneously, the

workweek slipped in only one other hard goods component - nonelectrical machinery. In this industry, the workweek declined by three-tenths of an hour, but hourly earnings edged up six cents, resulting in slightly higher weekly pay.

Workers in nondurable goods plants had nearly an hour and a half shorter workweek. These same workers sustained an hourly pay decrease of five cents. Consequently, weekly earnings fell by $13.05 between September and October. Turning to individual soft goods components, the most significant loss occurred in petroleum refining, when the workweek declined by just over two and one-half hours and hourly pay dropped 36 cents, resulting in a $45.17 drop in weekly earnings. Food and kindred products workers sustained a weekly pay loss of $17.31 as the workweek dropped one and four-tenths of an hour and hourly rates were 18 cents below the month before. Conversely, earnings increased in several nondurable components. These gains were small, however, except for the communication and utilities group, where hourly pay rose 43 cents and weekly paychecks averaged $18.58 more.

Over the year, manufacturing employees earned eight percent more weekly, on average. Wage increases were also posted in four of the five published nonmanufacturing industries. Specifically, wholesale trade employees gained 11.2 percent since October 1980. Oil and gas extraction workers averaged 9.3 percent in weekly pay. Also, retail trade personnel added 5.9 percent to their weekly paychecks, while communications and public utilities' workers had 4.8 percent more in their weekly paychecks over this twelve month span.

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER OUTLOOK

Total employment could decline in November before turning upwards in December. However, agriculture will drop sharply during this two-month period, in keeping with year-end seasonal trends.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment is expected to show a net increase through December. Of the gains anticipated, trade should record the largest gain as retail businesses traditionally add workers for the Christmas buying season. Continued growth is forecast in mining as jobs in that industry grow in response to the accelerated pace of oil and gas drilling throughout the state. Government may show some increase, but this will likely be a modest upturn.

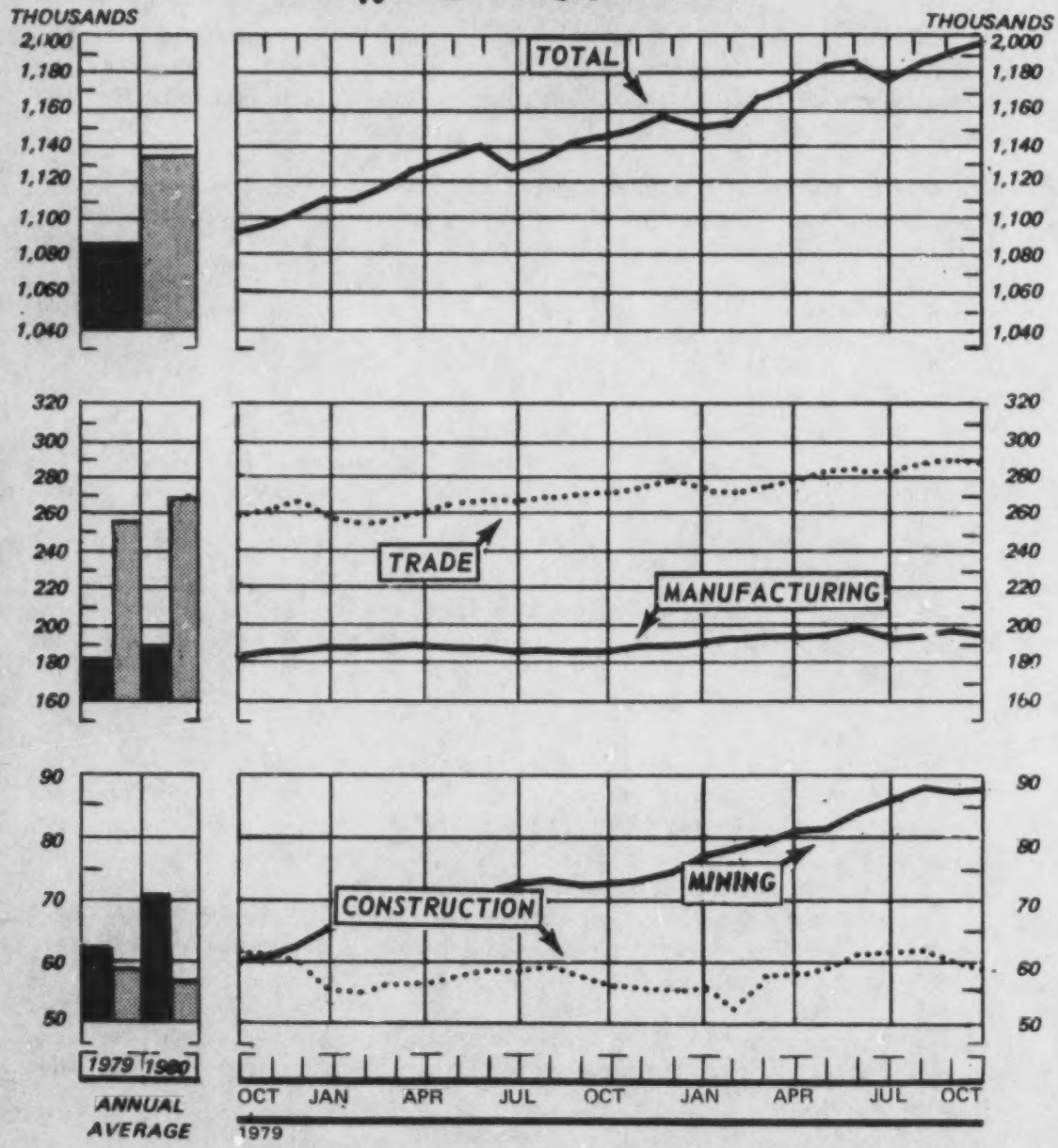
In contrast to the anticipated gains mentioned above, manufacturing may experience a drop in employment through December. The major factor in this decrease would result from a layoff by a large-scale operation in transportation equipment manufacturing. In addition, this layoff may carry over to several suppliers primarily dependent on that firm's business. Also, construction employment is expected to extend its decline of the past two months, mainly reflecting the current slump in residential building. Finance-insurance-real estate could ease downward as high interest rates continue to restrict lending. Finally, transportation-public utilities may edge lower over this 60-day period.

Oklahoma's unemployment rate may rise moderately higher through December from this October's low 3.4 percent. Nevertheless, the state's jobless rate will likely remain among the lowest in the nation.

Note: Labor turnover data for the State of Oklahoma was not available at publication date. These data can be obtained by writing The Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning, 310 Will Rogers Memorial Office Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105 or calling (405) 521-3738.

CHART 1

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma*

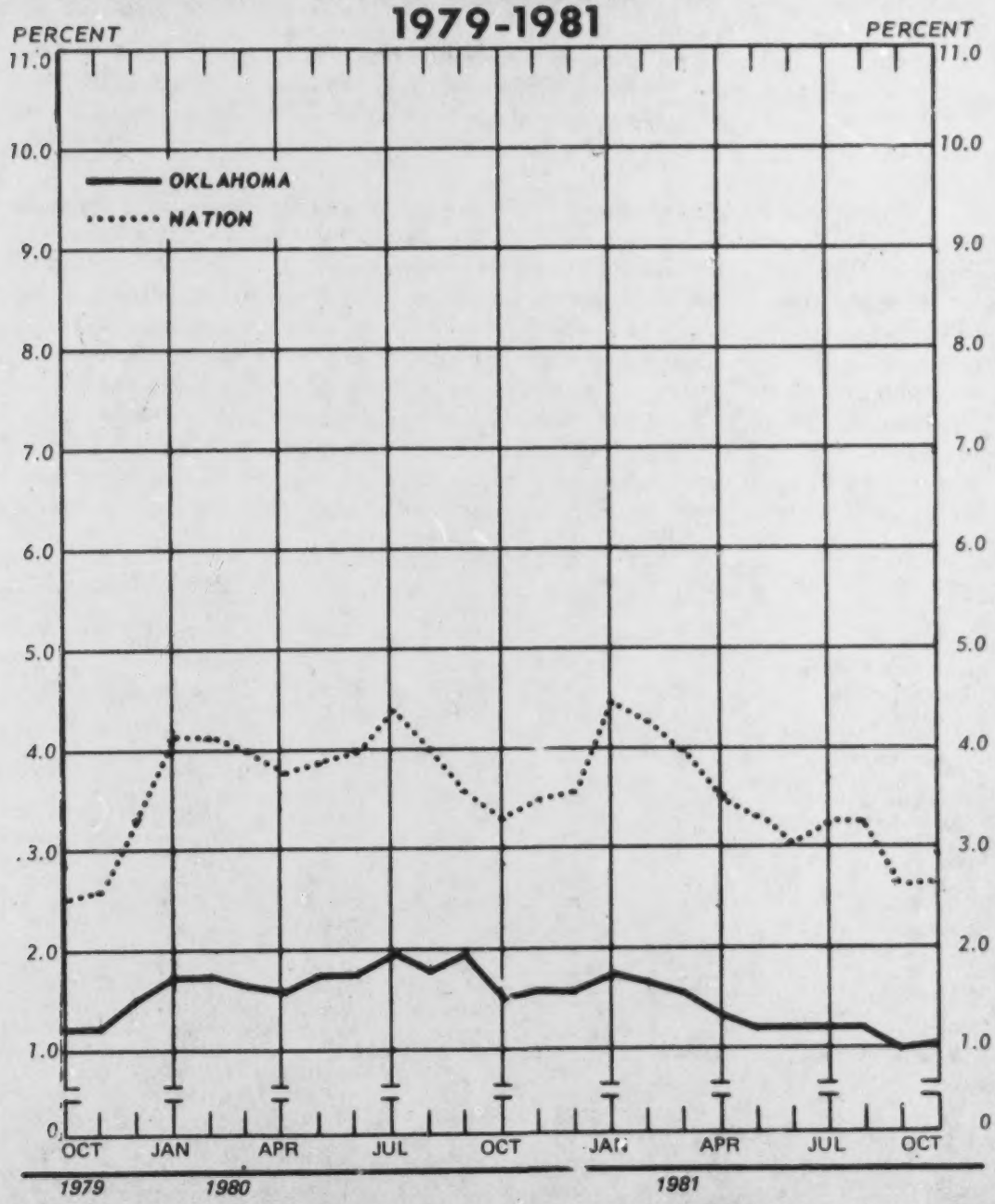


* *Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.*

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE

1979-1981



* *Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Change From Sep 1981	Change From Oct 1980
Total Labor Force	441,000	441,900	404,500	-900	36,500
Unemployment	13,300	14,800	18,800	-1,500	-4,700
Rate	*3.0*	*3.3*	*4.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	427,700	427,100	386,500	600	41,200

Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area employment rose slightly to 427,700 in October, or 600 more than September, but was 41,200 greater than October 1980. Unemployment dropped to 13,300, off 1,500 monthly and 4,700 below a year ago. October's jobless rate slipped to 3.0 percent from 3.3 in September and 4.4 percent a year earlier.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area moved ahead by 1,500 during October. Government jobs, up 1,300, showed the major increase for the month. At the same time, service picked up some 500 new jobs, largely seasonal in the educational services sector. In the former, some 77 percent of the government jobs resulted from additions in educational units of the state and local segment, while federal defense workers accounted for most of the balance. Mining employment continued strong, up 400, due to the oil-related economy. Also, the transportation-public utilities job count rose nominally. On the down side, one-half of the reporting industries suffered October losses, ranging from 100 to 300 jobs. The largest drop occurred in construction, off 300,—a seasonal decline. Manufacturing and trade suffered minor reverses, off 200 each. In manufacturing, all of the loss occurred in durables. Much of this setback was probably due to the preliminary stages of a layoff in the transportation equipment segment.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**429,500**	**428,000**	**406,600**	**1,500**	**22,900**
Manufacturing	56,100	56,300	54,800	-200	1,300
Durable Goods	39,200	39,400	37,300	-200	1,900
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,100	6,100	6,400	0	-300
Machinery	16,800	16,900	16,000	-100	800
Transportation Equipment	10,400	10,600	10,100	-200	300
Nondurable Goods	16,900	16,900	17,500	0	-600
Food & Kindred Products	5,600	5,800	6,300	-200	-700
Printing & Publishing	4,100	4,000	4,200	100	-100
Nonmanufacturing	373,400	371,700	351,800	1,700	21,600
Mining	21,400	21,000	18,400	400	3,000
Construction	24,600	24,900	20,500	-300	4,100
Transportation & Public Utilities	25,200	25,100	24,600	100	600
Transportation	13,600	13,500	12,900	100	700
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,600	11,600	11,700	0	-100
Trade	107,700	107,900	100,000	-200	7,700
Wholesale	27,100	27,000	25,400	100	1,700
Retail	80,600	80,900	74,600	-300	6,000
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	25,800	25,900	24,700	-100	1,100
Banking	6,800	6,700	6,400	100	400
Services	80,100	79,600	74,300	500	5,800
Health Services	20,400	20,400	19,900	0	500
Government	88,600	87,300	89,300	1,300	-700
Federal	26,400	26,100	26,800	300	-400
State & Local	62,200	61,200	62,500	1,000	-300

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

Retail trade jobs were sluggish, contrary to expected seasonal trends and finance-insurance-real estate posted a minor decline during October.

For the one-year period, nonfarm payrolls continued the long-term pattern of growth, up 22,900 since October 1980. Trade paced the expansion with more new jobs in retail. Service followed with 5,800 more including 500 added in the health services unit. Construction jobs increased 4,100 in spite of high interest rates. Further, mining continued strong with 3,000 more, while manufacturing jobs climbed 1,300 above the previous period. Manufacturing strength was centered in durables while the nondurables workers count decreased. Finance-insurance-real estate added 1,100 and transportation-public utilities moved ahead some 600. A single loss occurred when government workers dropped 700, almost equally divided between federal and state and local workers.

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$358.59**	**$304.30**	**$310.02**	**38.6**	**35.8**	**39.9**	**$9.29**	**$8.50**	**$7.77**
Durable Goods	373.07	298.59	318.00	38.5	34.4	39.9	9.69	8.68	7.97
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	298.70	350.96	270.68	38.1	41.0	40.4	7.84	8.56	6.70
Nondurable Goods	318.30	323.61	288.88	39.2	40.1	39.9	8.12	8.07	7.24
Food & Kindred Prod.	338.02	364.46	319.42	42.2	43.7	41.7	8.01	8.34	7.66
Printing & Publishing	389.99	351.25	269.01	41.8	39.6	37.1	9.33	8.87	7.79

* *Averages are for approximately 40,500 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

Oklahoma City's 40,500 production workers in manufacturing had a longer workweek in October, averaging 38.6 hours, or 2.8 hours more than the previous month. At the same time, hourly earnings moved upward sharply to a $9.29 average during the latest survey period. Consequently, manufacturing workers earned $358.59 weekly for October; or $54.29 above September pay. Within durable goods, the workweek was up more than four hours. Pay also jumped ahead more than one dollar to average $9.69 hourly. As a result of the longer workweek at higher pay, the weekly paycheck for this group rose $74.47 to $373.07. In soft goods, the workweek declined nearly one hour to 39.2 on the average; however, pay rose five cents to $8.12 hourly or $318.30 weekly, up $5.31 from September. Over the year, all manufacturing workers gained 15.7 percent in weekly earnings. Those resulted from an decrease of over an hour in the workweek since October 1980. However, earnings climbed $1.52 for the average hour of work. Together, the rising wages more than offset the shorter workweek as average paychecks increased $48.57 over these twelve months. In durables, hours worked declined by nearly one and one-half hours, but hourly pay rose by $1.72. This caused weekly paychecks to expand by $55.07 annually. Within nondurable goods plants, the workweek shrank seven-tenths of an hour, while hourly earnings gained 88 cents. Consequently, weekly wages increased some $29.42 since October 1980.

Note: Labor turnover data for the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area was not available at publication date. These data can be obtained by writing The Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning, 310 Will Rogers Memorial Office Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105 or calling (405) 521-3738.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Change From Sep 1981	Change From Oct 1980
Total Labor Force	350,100	349,000	328,500	1,100	21,600
Unemployment	12,300	11,500	14,400	800	-2,100
Rate	*3.5*	*3.3*	*4.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	337,800	337,500	314,100	300	23,700

Tulsa Metropolitan Area employment edged up to 337,800 in October, up 300 from September. This latest estimate was 23,700 above the October 1980 total. Unemployment rose to 12,300, or 800 more than September, but remained 2,100 below a year ago. Respective jobless rates were 3.5 percent in October, 3.3 in September and 4.4 percent for October 1980.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Tulsa area rose to 323,400 during October, an increase of 900 from the month of September. Manufacturing job increases accounted for about two-thirds of this gain. Durable goods led with 1,000 jobs. Nondurable goods employment totaled 13,200 in October compared to 13,600 the previous month resulting in a decline of 400 workers. Three of the four published durable goods components reported expanded job totals in October resulting in the net gain of 1,000 for this important group. Primary and fabricated metals and machinery rose 300 each, partly due to settlement of disputes between labor and management. Transportation equipment gained 200 jobs as new contracts were received by Tulsa aircraft manufacturing plants.

Nonmanufacturing totals rose slightly in October as seasonal changes began to affect various industries. Trade rose to 74,700 for the month, up 300 from September, with all of this increase in the retail sector. Mining increased 200, while government employment was some 200 higher than a month ago. A seasonal loss of 200 was seen in construction as construction and special trade contractors declined slightly. The decrease was followed by a drop in transportation-public utility jobs, down 200, primarily in the trucking industry. Finance-insurance-real estate and services were steady over the September-October period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**323,400**	**322,500**	**308,700**	**900**	**14,700**
Manufacturing	66,800	66,200	62,900	600	3,900
Durable Goods	53,600	52,600	49,700	1,000	3,900
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,500	4,500	4,100	0	400
Primary & Fabricated Metals	17,700	17,400	17,200	300	500
Machinery	20,000	19,700	17,900	300	2,100
Transportation Equipment	8,200	8,000	7,300	200	900
Nondurable Goods	13,200	13,600	13,200	-400	0
Printing & Publishing	3,700	3,800	3,600	-100	100
Petroleum Refining	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	256,600	256,300	245,800	300	10,800
Mining	24,500	24,300	21,900	200	2,600
Construction	18,600	18,800	18,100	-200	500
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,300	24,500	24,100	-200	200
Trade	74,700	74,400	71,000	300	3,700
Wholesale	23,700	23,700	22,500	0	1,200
Retail	51,000	50,700	48,500	300	2,500
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	16,000	16,000	15,500	0	500
Services	65,400	65,400	62,100	0	3,300
Health Services	20,100	19,900	18,900	200	1,200
Government	33,100	32,900	33,100	200	0

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The nonfarm wage and salary count rose almost five percent over the past year, representing a gain of 14,700 jobs in the Tulsa area. Manufacturing workers comprised 26.5 percent of the increase showing a gain of 3,900 as job totals grew in the durable goods sector. More specifically, machinery accounted for 2,100 additions among hard goods components. Transportation equipment followed with 900 new jobs, while primary and fabricated metals and stone-clay-glass added 500 and 400, respectively.

The rise in nonmanufacturing employment was led by trade, up 3,700 from one year ago. Services followed with 3,300 new workers. An estimated 2,600 jobs were added to mining, representing a growth of nearly 12 percent over the year. Furthermore, construction and finance-insurance-real estate gained 500 each since the previous October, reflecting only modest growth in Tulsa's building activity.

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$363.12**	**$359.24**	**$324.80**	**40.8**	**40.5**	**40.6**	**$8.90**	**$8.87**	**$8.00**
Durable Goods	378.22	371.49	337.43	41.2	40.6	41.1	9.18	9.15	8.21
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	377.45	355.11	323.60	41.8	39.9	40.5	9.03	8.90	7.99
Machinery	354.06	338.25	326.48	41.9	41.0	42.4	8.45	8.25	7.70
Nondurable Goods	300.65	310.37	274.00	39.3	40.1	38.7	7.65	7.74	7.08
Printing & Publishing	325.26	326.64	278.39	43.6	44.2	41.8	7.46	7.39	6.66

** Averages are for approximately 45,500 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included. p-Preliminary; r-Revised.*

Average weekly hours increased in October for an estimated 45,500 production workers in the Tulsa area. The workweek rose to 40.8 hours, an increase of three-tenths since September. At the same time, hourly earnings rose to $8.90 as compared to $8.78 one month earlier. The average workweek for durable goods stretched to 41.2 hours, up six-tenths of one hour in October. On the other hand, weekly hours dropped slightly for nondurable goods, showing 39.3 for October compared to 40.1 the previous month. Hourly pay for this division fell to $7.65 in the current month from $7.74 for September. Yearly, comparisons show the workweek for all manufacturing to be up slightly and hourly earnings some 90 cents higher. Durable goods were near steady in hours worked, but registered a 97 cent gain in hourly pay, while nondurables rose in both hours worked and pay per hour.

Note: Labor turnover data for the Tulsa Metropolitan Area was not available at publication date. These data can be obtained by writing The Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning, 310 Will Rogers Memorial Office Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105 or calling (405) 521-3738.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1979 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

Ardmore area's employment figure of 18,600 in October showed a moderate drop of 175 from September's count of 18,775, in contrast to a substantial year-to-year gain of 1,125. At the same time, unemployment held steady for the month at 600. In an annual perspective, this represented a drop of 150. Jobless rates were 3.1 for both October and September, down from last October's rate of 4.1 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Labor Force	**19,200**	**19,375**	**18,225**	**-175**	**975**
Unemployment	600	600	750	0	-150
Rate	*3.1*	*3.1*	*4.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	18,600	18,775	17,475	-175	1,125

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs declined to 17,325 in October, showing a slight loss of 100 since September. Nonmanufacturing was responsible for the loss. More specifically, government lost 100, while a drop of 25 in the all other division was countered by a similar gain in mining. Construction, transportation-public utilities, and wholesale-retail trade all held basically steady for the month.

Over the year, nonfarm employment fared better, increasing 575. Specifically, mining showed the greatest yearly increase of 450, followed by transportation-public utilities with 125 additions. Wholesale-retail trade and government gained 75 each for the year, while the all other division added 50. The only nonmanufacturing division showing a loss was construction, down 100 from last October. Manufacturing also lost 100, a moderate drop of about 2.5 percent.

Employment in the Ardmore area will probably decrease seasonally in November, then increase in December with the rise in retail trade activity. Unemployment may rise in November but decline slightly through December.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**17,325**	**17,425**	**16,750**	**-100**	**575**
Manufacturing	3,800	3,800	3,900	0	-100
Nonmanufacturing	13,525	13,625	12,850	-100	675
Mining	2,650	2,625	2,200	25	450
Construction	475	475	575	0	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,000	1,000	875	0	125
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,775	3,775	3,700	0	75
All Other*	3,225	3,250	3,175	-25	50
Government	2,400	2,500	2,325	-100	75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Carter County only.
** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Garfield County employment reached 27,425 in October, down only 25 from September's count of 27,450 but up 1,175 from last October's total. Unemployment during October was 775, up 200 from the 575 of the month before but down by the same amount of one year before. Unemployment rates were 2.7 percent in October, 2.1 in September and 3.6 percent one year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,200**	**28,025**	**27,225**	**175**	**975**
Unemployment	775	575	975	200	-200
Rate	*2.7*	*2.1*	*3.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,425	27,450	26,250	-25	1,175

Nonfarm employment of 25,725 in October showed a monthly loss of 25 from September's count. Nonmanufacturing suffered all the loss. More specifically, government had a loss of 50, while losses of 25 each in construction and transportation-public utilities were offset by gains of 25 each in wholesale-retail trade and in service. Mining and finance-insurance-real estate showed no significant changes.

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary jobs climbed 400. Almost all the expansion was in nonmanufacturing, with gains in several divisions. An increment of 425 in mining was mainly due to an intensified search for energy sources. Wholesale-retail trade added 175, while transportation-public utilities grew by 100. Government had a slight gain of 25 jobs. Two divisions were basically the same as one year before: finance-insurance-real estate and service. In manufacturing, food processing gained 25, but this was outweighed by a loss of 100 jobs in all other manufacturing.

Employment is expected to hold fairly steady through December. A seasonal decline in agriculture and domestic service jobs will probably be offset by increases in trade. Unemployment may edge upward in November, but could taper off in December.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**25,725**	**25,750**	**25,325**	**-25**	**400**
Manufacturing	2,800	2,775	2,875	25	-75
Food & Kindred Products	475	475	450	0	25
All Other Manufacturing	2,325	2,300	2,425	25	-100
Nonmanufacturing	22,925	22,975	22,450	-50	475
Mining	2,425	2,425	2,000	0	425
Construction	1,375	1,400	1,625	-25	-250
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,850	2,875	2,750	-25	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,000	6,975	6,825	25	175
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
Service	4,450	4,425	4,450	25	0
Government	3,725	3,775	3,700	-50	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.

Kay County employment rose to 23,300 in October, a gain of 175 from September and a rise of 1,425 over one year ago. Simultaneously, unemployment was up 50 for the month but down 225 for the year. As a result, the unemployment rate increased to 2.4 percent in October compared to 2.2 thirty days earlier, though still well below the 3.5 percent of October 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Labor Force	**23,875**	**23,850**	**22,675**	**225**	**1,200**
Unemployment	575	525	800	50	-225
Rate	*2.4*	*2.2*	*3.5*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	23,300	23,125	21,875	175	1,425

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose 175 in October to 21,075. More specifically, manufacturing was responsible for the gain as its all other segment added 225 jobs. By contrast, construction, government and the all other division dipped 25 each. Wholesale-retail trade had an increase of 25 jobs, while mining and transportation-public utilities both were unchanged.

For the year, wage and salary employment gained 725, all in manufacturing. Most of the gain was in the all other manufacturing division, adding 500, while metals and machinery followed with 225 more jobs. Mixed gains and losses in nonmanufacturing resulted in no annual net change. For example, losses of 100 each in construction and wholesale-retail trade, a drop of 75 in government, and a decline of 25 in mining totaled 300, countering a single gain of 300 in the all other division. Transportation-public utilities was unchanged.

Employment is expected to take a slight seasonal drop in December, especially with the coming of colder weather. This decline includes the usual year-end decline in agricultural work. Unemployment may rise, though the extent will depend on weather conditions and changes in the general economic situation.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**21,075**	**20,900**	**20,350**	**175**	**725**
Manufacturing	7,875	7,650	7,150	225	725
Metals & Machinery	2,050	2,050	1,825	0	225
All Other Manufacturing	5,825	5,600	5,325	225	500
Nonmanufacturing	13,200	13,250	13,200	-50	0
Mining	625	625	650	0	-25
Construction	1,125	1,150	1,225	-25	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	700	700	700	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,075	4,050	4,175	25	-100
All Other*	4,100	4,125	3,800	-25	300
Government	2,575	2,600	2,650	-25	-75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Kay County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Employment in Comanche County rose to 32,150 in October, up 200 from September and 1,350 from twelve months before. Meanwhile, joblessness showed a monthly increase of 100, though it was still 675 below the level of one year before. Comparative jobless rates were 4.1 percent in October, 3.8 in September and 6.2 percent last October.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Labor Force	**33,525**	**33,225**	**32,850**	**300**	**675**
Unemployment	1,375	1,275	2,050	100	-675
Rate	*4.1*	*3.8*	*6.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	32,150	31,950	30,800	200	1,350

Nonfarm jobs rose again in October, reaching 29,425. This represented a monthly gain of 250. Nonmanufacturing was responsible for the increase, gaining 275, while manufacturing lost 25. More specifically, the government division of nonmanufacturing gained 375 jobs, but construction lost 100. Gains of 50 in wholesale-retail trade and 25 in finance-insurance-real estate were countered by equal losses in transportation-public utilities and the all other division.

On an annual basis, nonagricultural payrolls showed a larger increase of 375, including 175 in manufacturing. In nonmanufacturing a gain of 325 in the all other division and a loss of 125 in government combined for a net gain of 200. A gain of 150 in finance-insurance-real estate was countered by combined losses of 125 in construction and 25 in wholesale-retail trade. Transportation-public utilities remained unchanged.

Unemployment is expected to increase seasonally through December, especially as winter sets in to curtail outside work activity. For example, agricultural work and construction projects both typically decline toward the end of the year. Layoffs by some local businesses are also expected to add to the number of jobless workers.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**29,425**	**29,175**	**29,050**	**250**	**375**
Manufacturing	2,900	2,925	2,725	-25	175
Nonmanufacturing	26,525	26,250	26,325	275	200
Construction	1,475	1,575	1,600	-100	-125
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,300	1,350	1,300	-50	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,100	7,050	7,125	50	-25
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,350	1,325	1,200	25	150
All Other*	4,700	4,725	4,375	-25	325
Government	10,600	10,225	10,725	375	-125

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Comanche County only.
** Includes Mining and Service establishments.*

Employment in Pittsburg County during October showed a nominal gain, inching up to 11,575 from 11,550. Annually, the latest estimate stood 325 above the October 1980 total. Simultaneously, the monthly jobless count of 825 was 125 above that of last month, but 425 below that of last October. The monthly jobless rate of 6.7 percent was up from the 5.7 percent of September, but below the 10.0 percent of one year before.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,400**	**12,250**	**12,500**	**150**	**-100**
Unemployment	825	700	1,250	125	-425
Rate	*6.7*	*5.7*	*10.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,575	11,550	11,250	25	325

Nonagricultural payroll employment inched upward to 11,150 in October from 11,100 the month before. Nonmanufacturing was credited with the gain, adding 100 in government to outweigh losses of 25 in both transportation-public utilities and in wholesale-retail trade. Construction and the all other division remained unchanged over the past thirty days. Manufacturing held firm for the month.

Annually, nonfarm payroll jobs gained 25, resulting from combined gains and losses. More specifically, an increment of 125 in government nullified the combined losses of 75 in wholesale-retail trade and 25 each in transportation-public utilities and in the all other division while construction added 25 jobs. Manufacturing held steady at 1,825 jobs over the past twelve months.

Employment could decline over the next thirty days in the McAlester area as colder weather slows down the outside work activities. As a result, unemployment is likely to rise somewhat during this period. Looking ahead through December, trade could show some expansion as Christmas hiring occurs. Unemployment could hold relatively steady in December after increasing during the previous month.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**11,150**	**11,100**	**11,125**	**50**	**25**
Manufacturing	1,825	1,825	1,825	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	9,325	9,275	9,300	50	25
Construction	300	300	275	0	25
Transportation & Public Utilities	350	375	375	-25	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,175	2,100	2,150	-25	-75
All Other*	2,675	2,675	2,700	0	-25
Government	3,925	3,825	3,800	100	125

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pittsburg County only.

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Ottawa County employment slipped 125 in October to reach 12,425 workers. Even so, this latest count stood 425 above a year ago. Unemployment was 925 this month, 350 above September but 200 below the year-ago level. Comparative jobless rates were 6.9 percent in October, 4.4 in September and 8.6 percent one year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Labor Force	**13,350**	**13,125**	**13,125**	**225**	**225**
Unemployment	925	575	1,125	350	-200
Rate	*6.9*	*4.4*	*8.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,425	12,550	12,000	-125	425

Nonagricultural payroll employment decreased to 10,500 during October, down 75 from September. Manufacturing was responsible for the decline, losing 150 in the all other manufacturing division while the metals, machinery and transportation equipment division held steady. Nonmanufacturing made up for half of the job loss of manufacturing, adding 75 jobs in its government division. Meanwhile, construction, transportation-public utilities, wholesale-retail trade and the all other division of nonmanufacturing were unchanged for the month.

In an annual perspective, nonfarm employment grew by 50 jobs. Manufacturing was credited with the gain, adding 250 in the all other division, though it lost 25 in metals, machinery and transportation equipment. Nonmanufacturing, by contrast, lost a total of 175. Government had the biggest loss, 125, while construction and transportation-public utilities each lost 25. Holding steady were wholesale-retail trade and the all other division.

Employment should remain relatively steady in the Miami area during the next 60 days. Cold weather may hamper outside work activity, but this could be offset by gains in retail trade during December. Unemployment is expected to rise slightly in November, but decline in December.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**10,500**	**10,575**	**10,450**	**-75**	**50**
Manufacturing	4,450	4,600	4,225	-150	225
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	525	525	550	0	-25
All Other Manufacturing	3,925	4,075	3,675	-150	250
Nonmanufacturing	6,050	5,975	6,225	75	-175
Construction	175	175	200	0	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	125	125	150	0	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,925	1,925	1,925	0	0
All Other*	1,850	1,850	1,850	0	0
Government	1,975	1,900	2,100	75	-125

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Ottawa County only.

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Employment in Muskogee County rose to 25,275 in October, up 100 from September and 400 greater than one year ago. Concurrently, unemployment rose to 1,725, climbing 150 from the month before. Annually, however, this was a drop of 400 in joblessness. Comparative jobless rates for the three periods were 6.4 percent, 5.9 percent and 8.0 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Labor Force	**27,000**	**26,750**	**27,050**	**250**	**-50**
Unemployment	1,725	1,575	2,175	150	-400
Rate	*6.4*	*5.9*	*8.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	25,275	25,175	24,875	100	400

Nonfarm jobs rose in October to 22,900, a nominal gain of 150 over the 22,750 of September. Nonmanufacturing was responsible for most of the gain, adding 100 in transportation-public utilities. A loss of 25 workers in the government division was canceled by a comparable gain in construction. Other job additions of 50 occurred in manufacturing.

For the year, the trend was downward. Nonmanufacturing had a net loss of 425, the biggest portion occurring in construction, which lost 475. Part of this was offset by a gain of 50 in wholesale-retail trade. A gain of 200 in transportation-public utilities was countered by combined losses of 150 in government and 50 in the all other division. Manufacturing netted 75 jobs as a gain of 175 in the all other manufacturing division countered a loss of 100 in food processing.

Despite a Muskogee County unemployment rate below the national average, layoffs at several local manufacturing companies have darkened the local employment picture for the next several weeks. Also, a decline is expected in wholesale-retail trade after the holidays, as retail stores dismiss temporary help. Unemployment will likely rise over the next 60 days due to seasonality.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**22,900**	**22,750**	**23,250**	**150**	**-350**
Manufacturing	4,975	4,925	4,900	50	75
Food & Kindred Products	650	600	750	50	-100
All Other Manufacturing	4,325	4,325	4,150	0	175
Nonmanufacturing	17,925	17,825	18,350	100	-425
Construction	1,150	1,125	1,625	25	-475
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,675	1,575	1,475	100	200
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,125	5,125	5,075	0	50
All Other*	3,850	3,850	3,900	0	-50
Government	6,125	6,150	6,275	-25	-150

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Muskogee County only.
** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Employment in Okmulgee County slipped to 11,625 in October, a drop of 200 from September, but still 275 ahead of one year earlier. Unemployment advanced to 700, up 125 from last month but down 125 from one year ago. Comparative jobless rates were 5.7 percent this October, 4.6 in September and 6.8 percent last October.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,325**	**12,400**	**12,175**	**-75**	**150**
Unemployment	700	575	825	125	-125
Rate	*5.7*	*4.6*	*6.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,625	11,825	11,350	-200	275

Nonagricultural employment was 9,275 in October, a loss of 125 from September. Three-fifths of the loss, or 75 jobs, occurred in nonmanufacturing, which lost 25 in each of three industry divisions: transportation-public utilities, wholesale-retail trade and the all other division. The other two-fifths of the loss occurred in manufacturing, which lost 50 jobs. The mining, construction and government divisions of the nonmanufacturing sector were relatively steady over the past thirty day period.

On an annual basis, nonfarm employment fared better, with a net gain of 125 jobs. While manufacturing added 150 employees, nonmanufacturing dropped 25. Gains of 100 each in mining and wholesale-retail trade were outweighed by losses of 175 in construction and 50 in government. A loss of 25 in the all other division of nonmanufacturing was offset by a similar gain in transportation-public utilities.

Employment in the Okmulgee-Henryetta area should hold near the current levels during the next 60 days through December. Unemployment may show a slight seasonal increase in November but ease down a bit in December. A possible decline in service jobs may be somewhat offset by a quickened pace in retail trade.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**9,275**	**9,400**	**9,150**	**-125**	**125**
Manufacturing	1,275	1,325	1,125	-50	150
Nonmanufacturing	8,000	8,075	8,025	-75	-25
Mining	475	475	375	0	100
Construction	225	225	400	0	-175
Transportation & Public Utilities	275	300	250	-25	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,125	2,150	2,025	-25	100
All Other*	2,050	2,075	2,075	-25	-25
Government	2,850	2,650	2,900	0	-50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.
** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Employment in Pottawatomie County continued to climb gradually upward in October, rising to 28,500 from 28,450 in September. This was a gain of 2,325 over last October, or nearly nine percent. Unemployment rose to 1,200, up 100 monthly, but down 225 yearly. Comparative jobless rates were 4.0 percent in October, 3.7 in September and 5.2 percent last October.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Labor Force	**29,700**	**29,550**	**27,600**	**150**	**2,100**
Unemployment	1,200	1,100	1,425	100	-225
Rate	*4.0*	*3.7*	*5.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	28,500	28,450	26,175	50	2,325

Nonfarm jobs had a slight gain of 100 in October to reach 15,800. Nonmanufacturing was credited with the gain, with 75 additions in the all other division and 25 in government. Of the remaining areas of nonmanufacturing, mining, construction, transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade were largely unchanged for the the month. In manufacturing, a gain of 25 in food processing and a loss of 25 in all other manufacturing nullified each other.

Over the year gains were considerably larger, with manufacturing adding 225 to the total annual gain of 575 jobs. Manufacturing's increase was in the all other manufacturing division. In nonmanufacturing, wholesale-retail trade had the biggest gain of 275, followed by government and transportation-public utilities, with 100 each. Construction, however, lost 150. The all other division remained stable.

The general employment situation in this area is not expected to show significant changes during the next 60 days. Construction activities and other outside work is expected to decrease with the increase of cold weather, though this may be partially offset by year-end increases in retail trade activity.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**15,800**	**15,700**	**15,225**	**100**	**575**
Manufacturing	2,700	2,700	2,475	0	225
Food & Kindred Products	275	250	275	25	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,425	2,450	2,200	-25	225
Nonmanufacturing	13,100	13,000	12,750	100	350
Mining	425	425	400	0	25
Construction	800	800	950	0	-150
Transportation & Public Utilities	950	950	850	0	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,175	4,175	3,900	0	275
All Other*	3,675	3,600	3,675	75	0
Government	3,075	3,050	2,975	25	100

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Stillwater area employment moved up to 29,750 in October, 150 above the level in September and 2,425 higher than twelve months ago. Meanwhile, the unemployment count was 550 for October—up 150 for the month, but down 200 for the year. Respective jobless rates were 1.8 percent for October and 1.3 percent for September, both down from last October's 2.7 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Labor Force	**30,300**	**30,000**	**28,075**	**300**	**2,225**
Unemployment	550	400	750	150	-200
Rate	*1.8*	*1.3*	*2.7*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	29,750	29,600	27,325	150	2,425

Nonfarm wage and salary employment climbed to 25,125 this October, up 200 from September. Nonmanufacturing was credited with the increase. The biggest gain of 200 was in government. An increase of 75 in the all other division was dampened somewhat by a drop of 25 in construction. Mining, transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade were relatively steady.

Over the year, nonfarm jobs had a much greater gain of 1,275. Two-thirds of the increase was in manufacturing, which added 850, while the other one-third was in nonmanufacturing, which added 425. More specifically, mining added 300 and wholesale-retail trade added 125. Combined gains of 50 in government and 225 in the all other division canceled out the combined losses of 200 in construction and 75 in transportation-public utilities. The aforementioned increase in manufacturing reflected the recall of workers on layoff status in October 1980.

Unemployment is expected to increase in the Stillwater area during the coming weeks as most areas of employment are stable or slowing down. No manufacturing plants are currently in a hiring pattern, though there have been no layoffs.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Oct 1981p	Sep 1981r	Oct 1980r	Absolute Change From Sep 1981 Oct 1981	Absolute Change From Oct 1980 Oct 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**25,125**	**24,925**	**23,850**	**200**	**1,275**
Manufacturing	3,175	3,225	2,325	-50	850
Nonmanufacturing	21,950	21,700	21,525	250	425
Mining	875	875	575	0	300
Construction	500	525	700	-25	-200
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,075	1,075	1,150	0	-75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,875	4,875	4,750	0	125
All Other*	3,125	3,050	2,900	75	225
Government	11,500	11,300	11,450	200	50

p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.* *This area includes Payne County only.*

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - The State Employment Service in Ada continued to report no shortages or surpluses in major occupations during October. New construction in the area remained slow. Rainfall slowed outdoor construction, though work was progressing well on those projects nearing completion and involving mainly indoor work. Pontotoc County unemployment during this October was 540 or 3.9 percent of the labor force compared to 3.0 percent in September.

ALTUS - Jackson County unemployment was 350 or 3.4 percent of the work force in October from a 3.7 rate in September. Labor surpluses were still reported among child care monitors and material handlers. These applicants were mainly attributed to military dependents and students in the labor market.

BARTLESVILLE - The Bartlesville office of the State Employment Service during October again reported applicants in six main occupations: general office workers, nurse aides, waiters/waitresses and kitchen helpers, sewing machine operators, nursery attendants and construction workers. Unemployment in Washington County was 510 or 2.1 percent in October, unchanged from the previous month.

CHICKASHA - The register of job applicants at the Chickasha local Employment Service office showed little change in applications since September. Most active applicants were in the same occupational classifications: general sales clerk, cashier-checker, construction workers, nurse aide, and heavy-duty truck driver. Grady County's jobless rate rose to 3.4 percent up from to 2.7 percent in September.

CLAREMORE - The Claremore office of the State Employment Service reported a much smaller surplus of cashier-checkers during October than in the previous month, though there was a sizeable oversupply of construction workers due to both seasonal and economic factors. There was a need for an industrial electrician, as well as a longstanding demand for skilled workers in machine trades. The October rate of joblessness in Rogers County was 3.8 percent, rising from 3.3 percent the previous month.

CLINTON - The Clinton Job Service office in October continued to report no worker surpluses. The oil boom in western Oklahoma continued to have a favorable impact on the economy. Sales tax reports in all areas of Custer County showed a favorable upswing. New jobs continued to open for workers at an expanding firm which manufactures discs and film. Other job openings in Clinton and Weatherford recently included nurse aides, janitor, machinist and sewing machine operator. Custer County's jobless rate for October remained at a low 1.5 percent, unchanged over the month.

DUNCAN - The Duncan office of the State Employment Service during October indicated a surplus of general office clerks and sales clerks. Cashiers were still in oversupply. Also, a continuing slump in construction caused excess numbers of construction workers. By contrast, there was still a demand for counter attendants and mechanics. The unemployment rate in Stephens County during October was 2.1 percent, rising from 1.7 the month before.

DURANT - The Job Service office in Durant during October reported a continuing supply of cashier-checkers and nurse aides. Also, the general lag in construction continued to make job openings scarce for a large number of construction workers. The two main demand occupations were counter attendants and auto mechanics. The rate of joblessness in Bryan County during October was 3.4 percent, only slightly higher than the 3.3 percent for September.

ELK CITY - The Elk City office of the State Employment Service during October reported an oversupply of secretaries and truck drivers. There was also a large influx of jobseekers both skilled and unskilled, from surrounding states. However, a need still existed for form carpenters and for waiters/waitresses. Both commercial and residential construction showed healthy trends. This month's jobless rate was up to 2.3 percent from September's low rate of 1.9 percent.

GUYMON - A shortage of workers in the Guymon area during October was reported in two occupations: roustabouts and welders. Conversely, there was a continuing surplus of cashier-checkers, construction workers, truck drivers and general office clerks. Construction was unusually depressed with no new projects begun for the first time in many years. Comparative jobless rates in Texas County during October, the previous month and one year ago were 2.1 percent, 1.2 and 2.7 percent respectively.

HOLDENVILLE - The Holdenville office of the State Employment Service continued to report a surplus of sewing machine operators in October. However, their number dropped again as hiring continued in area factories. Also, rotary driller helper applicants decreased from the month before as oil field activity accelerated. Unemployment in Seminole County rose to 4.4 percent in October, up from 3.7 percent during September.

HUGO - The State Employment Service in Hugo again reported a surplus of sewing machine operators in October because of the closing of a factory. However, the number has been substantially reduced since last month because another company has resumed operations and was rehiring some experienced workers. Choctaw County showed a rise in unemployment during October to 9.9 percent, compared with 8.9 percent the previous month. These rates were still under the 10.5 percent of a year ago.

NORMAN - The Job Service office in Norman again reported a large oversupply of cashiers, material handlers, salespersons, assemblers and waiters/waitresses in October. Also in surplus were contruction workers. During the same period, however, employers had openings for correctional guards and housekeepers/domestic service workers. The rate of unemployment for Cleveland County was 2.6 percent, versus 3.1 percent in September.

POTEAU - The State Employment Service office at Poteau reported a sizable surplus of job applicants during October in the following categories: sales clerks, production assemblers, cashier-checkers, truck drivers and construction workers. By contrast, there was a demand for waiters/waitresses and for product demonstrators. Also needed were skilled workers in several health care classifications: registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, nurse aide and medical technician. LeFlore County joblessness reached 5.8 percent in October compared to 5.0 percent

during September. This latest rate still remained substantially below the 8.7 percent of October 1980.

PRYOR - As in several of the previous months, applicants in the Pryor area were mostly inexperienced jobseekers, as well as a number of construction workers. The total labor force in Mayes County stood at 16,780, with 15,850 employed. The rate of unemployment moved up to 5.5 percent compared to 4.7 in September, but this figure held well under the 7.1 rate of last year. General economic activity in the Pryor area was very slow, with virtually no hiring at plants and little construction activity. One major manufacturing plant was temporarily shut down, reportedly to adjust production inventory to the conditions of the marketplace.

SALLISAW - The State Employment Service office at Sallisaw listed the following occupations with surplus applicants during October: unskilled and semi-skilled production workers, waiters/waitresses, material handlers and experienced production assemblers. Various factors were responsible for these surpluses: seasonal trends, economic slowdowns and layoffs. By contrast, there was a current demand for cooks and for machinists. Sequoyah County's jobless rate rose to 5.2 percent in October, up from September's 5.2 percent.

SAPULPA - The State Employment Service office in Sapulpa during October reported an oversupply in the following job categories: construction workers, heavy-duty truck drivers, carpenters, pipefitters and packagers. Slow construction activity, decline in heavy transportation and slack industrial activity were responsible for the surplus. In short supply, however, were nurses' aides, salespersons, cashier-checkers and janitorial workers. The current employment rate of 3.3 percent compared to 3.4 the month before.

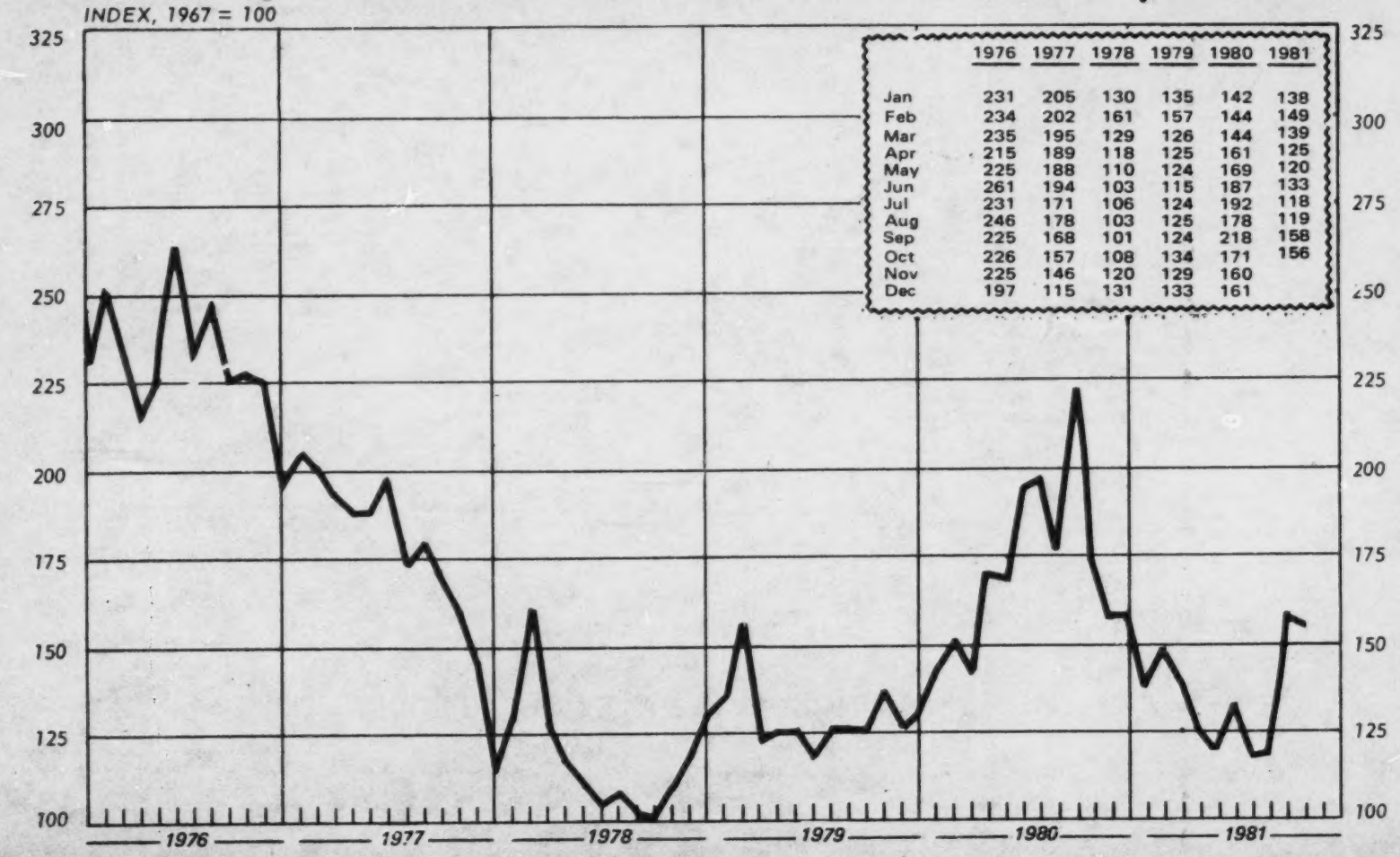
SEMINOLE - Applicant surpluses during October in the Seminole area were in several of the same occupational groups as the last reporting period: cashier-checker, sewing machine operators, roustabouts, construction workers and light/heavy truck drivers. Seasonal factors were again largely responsible. Activity in construction in the Seminole area continued to be lively, with two new homes, three residential remodelings and one new commercial construction project all initiated in October. Comparative jobless rates in Seminole County showed 4.4 percent in October versus 3.7 percent the previous month.

TAHLEQUAH - A large labor surplus existed in Tahlequah during the latest reporting period, including cashier-checkers, general office clerks, waiters/waitresses, nursery workers, sales clerks and teachers. Much of the surplus was caused by an influx of jobseekers from other states, attracted by Oklahoma's low jobless rate. Job openings did exist for many material handlers and machine operators, as well as for roofer helpers, sewing machine operators and cement masons. Unemployment for this October in Cherokee County rose to 5.0 from 4.3 percent the prior month.

WOODWARD - Construction in the Woodward area again climbed this month, with twenty building permits being issued to total $1,102,440. Two commercial permits were issued, as well as eleven new residential permits. Remodeling accounted for the other seven permits. Two major surplus occupations were listed by the Woodward office of the State Employment Service: clerical and construction. No large-demand occupations were listed. This October's jobless rate was 2.1 percent, virtually unchanged from the 2.0 rate in September.

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment*



	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Jan	231	205	130	135	142	138
Feb	234	202	161	157	144	149
Mar	235	195	129	126	144	139
Apr	215	189	118	125	161	125
May	225	188	110	124	169	120
Jun	261	194	103	115	187	133
Jul	231	171	106	124	192	118
Aug	246	178	103	125	178	119
Sep	225	168	101	124	218	158
Oct	226	157	108	134	171	156
Nov	225	146	120	129	160	
Dec	197	115	131	133	161	

* *State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.*

TABLE II

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

YEAR AND MONTH	MANUFACTURING			DURABLE GOODS			STONE, CLAY & GLASS			PRIMARY METALS		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1980												
October	$299.20	40.0	$7.48	$309.02	40.5	$7.63	$333.74	41.0	$8.14	$333.66	39.3	$8.49
November	318.89	41.2	7.74	325.40	41.4	7.86	346.93	41.9	8.28	347.53	39.9	8.71
December	324.66	41.2	7.88	334.91	41.5	8.07	343.61	41.2	8.34	355.52	41.1	8.65
1981												
January	314.79	40.1	7.85	318.38	40.2	7.92	331.25	40.2	8.24	344.27	39.8	8.65
February	315.21	39.5	7.98	319.20	39.8	8.02	305.51	36.5	8.37	344.80	40.0	8.62
March	328.85	40.8	8.06	340.31	41.4	8.22	339.33	40.3	8.42	342.47	39.5	8.67
April	330.46	40.3	8.20	340.25	40.7	8.36	352.56	40.9	8.62	341.51	38.2	8.94
May	332.92	40.6	8.20	344.42	41.1	8.38	354.55	40.8	8.69	349.85	38.7	9.04
June	328.46	40.5	8.11	337.00	40.7	8.28	367.69	41.5	8.86	355.94	38.9	9.15
July	334.49	40.3	8.30	345.58	40.8	8.47	367.77	41.0	8.97	345.85	38.3	9.03
August	328.84	40.2	8.18	338.15	40.4	8.37	361.42	40.7	8.88	347.52	38.4	9.05
September r	320.97	39.0	8.23	320.95	38.3	8.38	365.82	40.2	9.10	323.27	35.8	9.03
October p	332.99	39.5	8.43	344.60	39.7	8.68	330.48	37.3	8.86	380.33	39.7	9.58
	FABRICATED METALS			FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS			MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL			OIL FIELD MACHINERY		
1980												
October	$294.44	40.5	$7.27	$293.79	40.3	$7.29	$291.81	41.1	$7.10	$324.08	43.5	$7.45
November	301.25	40.6	7.42	311.82	41.3	7.55	294.89	40.9	7.21	329.41	43.4	7.59
December	308.25	40.4	7.63	310.40	40.0	7.76	302.41	41.2	7.34	327.33	42.9	7.63
1981												
January	313.74	41.5	7.56	317.06	41.5	7.64	299.95	40.1	7.48	328.38	42.1	7.80
February	307.69	40.7	7.56	311.92	40.3	7.74	304.84	40.7	7.49	341.60	42.7	8.00
March	313.59	41.1	7.63	323.11	40.9	7.90	312.16	41.4	7.54	339.77	42.9	7.92
April	309.57	40.1	7.72	319.55	40.5	7.89	311.04	40.5	7.68	344.32	42.3	8.14
May	323.47	41.9	7.72	343.40	42.5	8.08	317.34	41.0	7.74	347.01	43.0	8.07
June	323.38	41.3	7.83	342.30	42.0	8.15	311.85	40.5	7.70	327.18	41.0	7.98
July	328.43	40.9	8.03	334.56	40.8	8.20	311.85	40.5	7.70	327.39	41.6	7.87
August	336.96	41.6	8.10	344.42	41.9	8.22	316.06	41.1	7.69	333.11	41.9	7.95
September r	335.78	40.8	8.23	325.94	39.7	8.21	316.61	40.8	7.76	339.87	41.6	8.17
October p	342.79	41.3	8.30	340.25	40.7	8.36	320.62	41.0	7.82	346.04	42.2	8.20

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE II (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT			NONDURABLE GOODS			FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS		
1980												
October	$301.79	40.4	$7.47	$377.48	40.2	$9.39	$280.41	39.0	$7.19	$268.88	39.6	$6.79
November	311.17	41.6	7.48	440.34	44.3	9.94	306.75	40.9	7.50	278.24	40.5	6.87
December	316.73	42.4	7.47	464.64	44.0	10.56	303.00	40.4	7.50	268.49	39.6	6.78
1981												
January	319.03	42.2	7.56	379.39	38.4	9.88	306.48	39.7	7.72	296.08	41.4	7.20
February	304.30	40.9	7.44	403.90	39.1	10.33	308.10	39.0	7.90	274.32	38.8	7.07
March	307.84	41.1	7.49	480.26	43.7	10.99	305.71	39.6	7.72	285.84	39.7	7.20
April	313.53	40.6	7.55	482.85	43.9	11.10	310.47	39.5	7.86	281.52	39.1	7.20
May	310.72	41.1	7.56	477.81	42.7	11.19	306.48	39.6	7.79	280.28	39.2	7.15
June	311.30	40.8	7.63	428.90	40.5	10.59	310.37	40.1	7.74	281.40	40.2	7.00
July	302.76	40.1	7.55	486.33	43.0	11.31	311.26	39.3	7.92	289.04	40.2	7.19
August	335.34	41.4	8.10	412.49	38.3	10.77	306.07	39.7	7.76	292.22	41.1	7.11
September r	328.43	40.9	8.03	318.36	28.4	11.21	320.37	40.4	7.93	297.52	40.7	7.31
October p	333.34	40.9	8.15	440.96	36.9	11.95	307.32	39.0	7.88	280.21	39.3	7.13
	APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			PRINTING & PUBLISHING			NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS			PETROLEUM REFINING		
1980												
October	$150.65	36.3	$4.15	$272.06	38.7	$7.03	$281.69	38.8	$7.26	$435.11	41.4	$10.51
November	160.70	37.9	4.24	286.48	39.9	7.18	286.88	38.2	7.51	532.49	47.8	11.14
December	161.63	37.5	4.31	312.48	42.0	7.44	293.49	39.5	7.43	448.33	41.9	10.70
1981												
January	160.00	36.2	4.42	292.08	39.1	7.47	281.52	36.8	7.65	472.56	41.2	11.47
February	162.00	36.0	4.50	287.98	38.5	7.48	280.02	35.9	7.80	516.67	41.4	12.48
March	166.35	36.4	4.57	295.14	39.3	7.51	292.61	38.1	7.68	474.12	41.3	11.48
April	164.96	36.1	4.57	291.00	38.8	7.50	288.33	37.3	7.73	526.95	45.0	11.71
May	168.09	36.7	4.58	306.52	39.5	7.76	297.59	38.3	7.77	492.56	43.9	11.22
June	169.48	38.0	4.46	312.43	39.8	7.85	297.06	37.7	7.88	480.22	42.8	11.22
July	160.65	35.7	4.50	306.92	39.5	7.77	299.00	37.8	7.91	499.82	43.2	11.57
August	166.73	37.3	4.47	307.31	39.5	7.78	305.34	38.7	7.89	455.80	41.1	11.09
September r	164.65	37.0	4.45	318.48	41.2	7.73	320.38	41.5	7.72	512.88	44.1	11.63
October p	161.55	35.9	4.50	323.11	40.9	7.90	316.78	39.4	8.04	467.71	41.5	11.27

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE II (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

NONMANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXTRACTION			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
1980															
October	$387.16	38.6	$10.03	$406.29	46.7	$8.70	$338.75	39.9	$8.49	$281.99	40.4	$6.98	$184.37	33.1	$5.57
November	379.50	37.5	10.12	411.14	46.3	8.88	339.47	39.2	8.66	286.01	40.8	7.01	183.25	32.9	5.57
December	390.83	37.4	10.45	422.39	47.3	8.93	350.80	40.0	8.77	287.64	40.8	7.05	187.25	33.8	5.54
1981															
January	381.11	37.4	10.19	440.75	47.7	9.24	352.48	40.1	8.79	289.26	40.4	7.16	189.73	32.6	5.82
February	360.02	35.4	10.17	516.67	41.4	12.48	351.52	39.9	8.81	287.03	39.7	7.23	185.79	32.2	5.77
March	386.46	38.0	10.17	432.89	46.9	9.23	360.53	40.6	8.88	292.18	40.3	7.25	189.26	32.8	5.77
April	395.10	38.1	10.37	428.74	46.2	9.28	357.54	40.4	8.85	299.77	40.4	7.42	194.88	33.2	5.87
May	388.56	36.9	10.53	441.75	46.5	9.50	361.34	40.6	8.90	298.34	40.1	7.44	198.32	33.5	5.92
June	397.62	37.3	10.66	442.52	46.0	9.62	368.33	41.2	8.94	303.48	40.9	7.42	205.11	34.3	5.98
July	414.95	38.6	10.75	451.94	46.4	9.74	369.00	41.0	9.00	298.34	40.1	7.44	209.50	34.4	6.09
August	399.63	36.9	10.83	455.87	46.9	9.72	388.55	40.9	9.50	304.80	40.0	7.62	207.35	34.5	6.01
September r	405.11	37.2	10.89	454.93	46.9	9.70	396.91	40.9	9.48	309.62	39.9	7.86	214.43	34.2	6.27
October p	366.30	33.0	11.10	444.08	46.5	9.55	405.49	41.0	9.89	313.61	39.9	7.86	195.16	32.8	5.95

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 144,300 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1980 benchmark.
Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**
*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*
Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

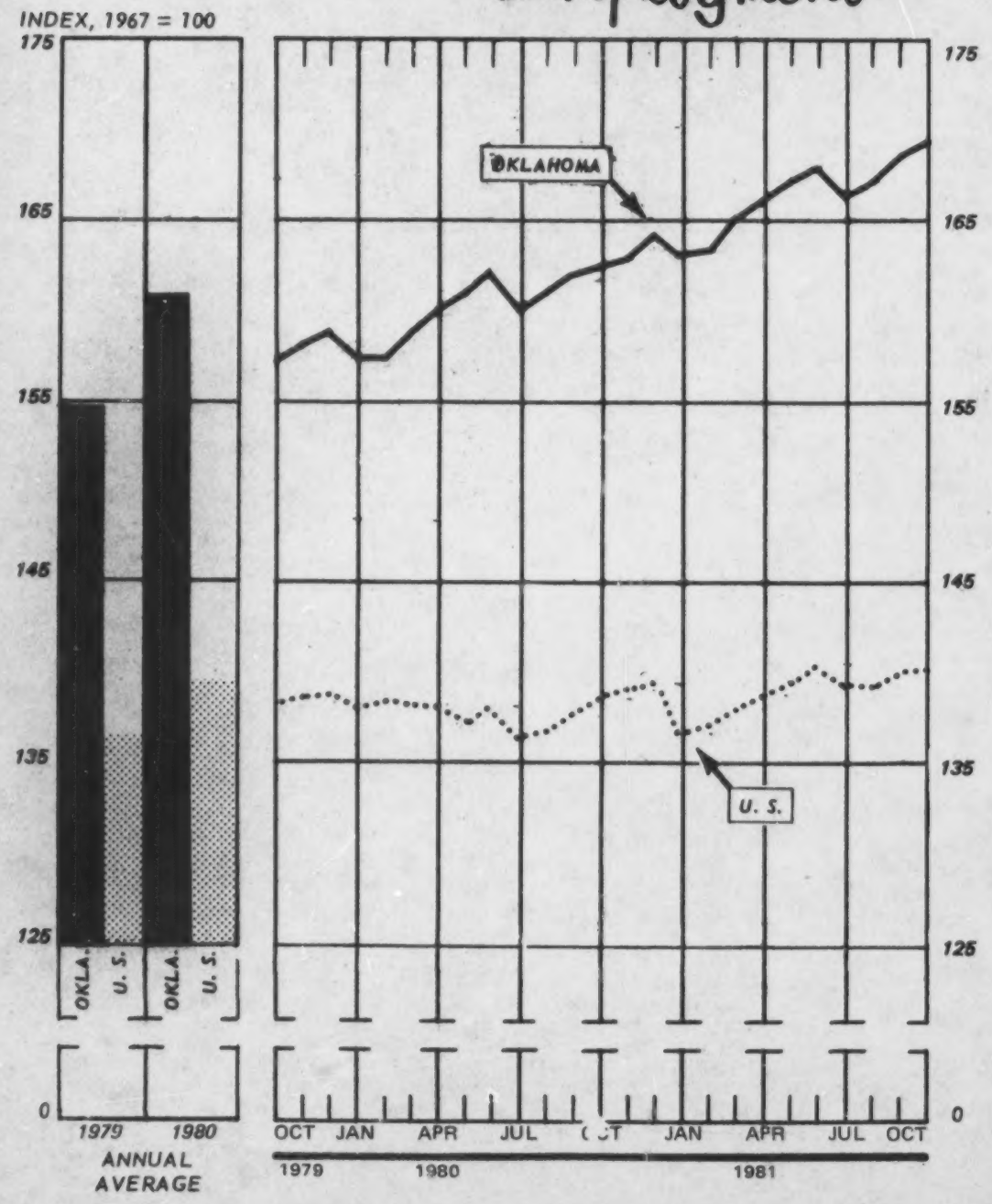


TABLE III

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES†

1979 - 1981

PLACE	Oct 1981	Sep 1981	Aug 1981	Oct 1980	Oct 1979
State Total	**13,545**	**13,636**	**12,456**	**14,815**	**11,662**
Ada	200	177	161	197	274
Altus	84	113	130	131	108
Ardmore	282	267	272	336	232
Bartlesville	142	166	172	142	128
Broken Arrow*	200	173	135	157	98
Chickasha	109	110	104	151	142
Claremore*	237	210	188	242	181
Clinton	36	51	39	61	34
Duncan	78	91	98	142	144
Durant	181	206	217	339	239
Edmond*	121	116	111	133	95
Elk City	44	45	51	58	113
Enid	98	95	108	116	101
Guymon	10	8	6	22	21
Holdenville	201	156	162	158	146
Hugo	189	211	242	299	174
Idabel	279	277	280	404	193
Lawton SMSA***	293	309	301	463	460
McAlester	313	309	318	413	505
Miami	347	358	372	565	278
Muskogee	711	786	769	868	572
Norman*	159	227	262	183	222
Oklahoma City SMSA***	3,730	3,938	2,785	3,396	2,622
Okmulgee	252	271	299	342	493
Ponca City	192	165	227	219	175
Poteau	274	295	339	369	312
Pryor	374	383	405	392	269
Sallisaw**	232	214	237	259	--
Sapulpa*	254	252	260	364	224
Seminole	78	58	57	93	69
Shawnee	271	262	242	322	252
Stillwater	104	121	161	266	116
Tahlequah	268	289	349	356	243
Tulsa SMSA***	3,724	3,416	2,966	3,339	2,484
Woodward	134	160	168	40	25
All Other	960	974	1,066	1,271	1,259

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

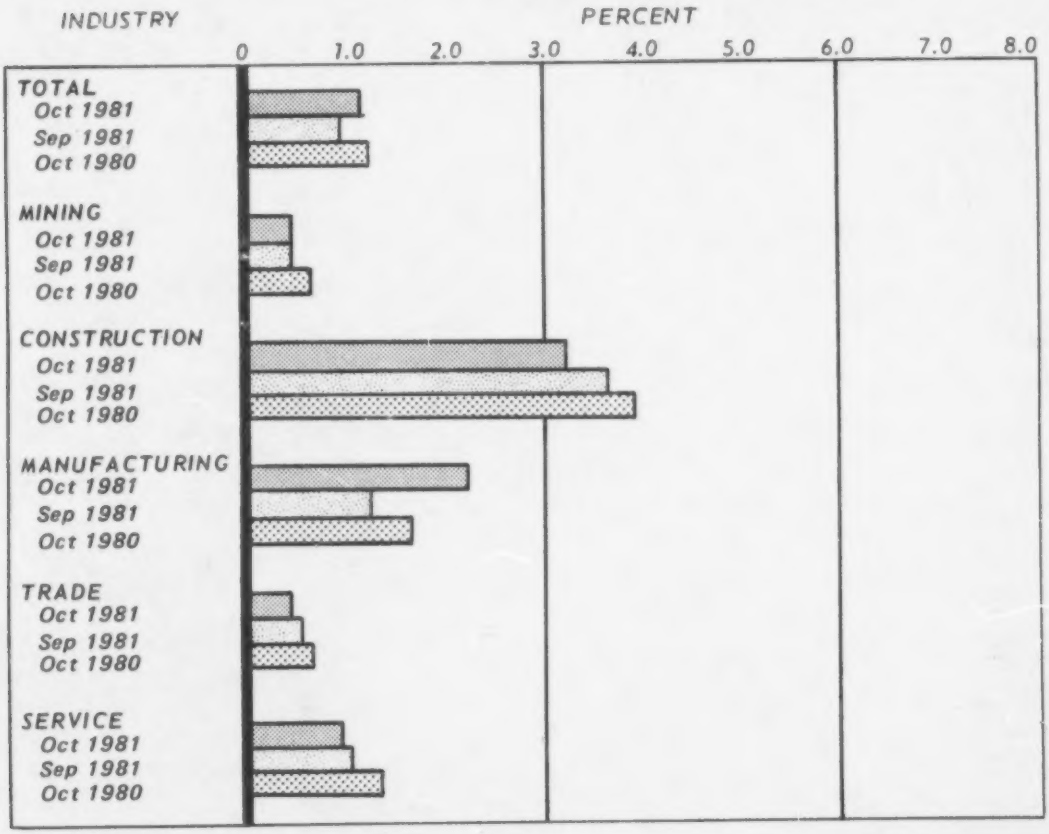
** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT April 1980 – March 1981	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT Oct 1981	Sept 1981	Oct 1980
TOTAL	945,100	10,305	8,808	10,726
MINING	82,900	344	315	400
CONSTRUCTION	57,700	1,874	2,082	2,296
MANUFACTURING	191,500	4,298	2,328	3,003
TRADE	265,500	1,098	1,213	1,552
SERVICE	171,200	1,501	1,689	2,028

* *Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.*

TABLE IV

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

OCTOBER 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,366,100**	**48,300**	**1,414,400**	**3.4**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	427,700	13,300	441,000	3.0
Tulsa SMSA**	337,800	12,300	350,100	3.5
Lawton SMSA***	32,150	1,375	33,525	4.1
Adair	7,070	470	7,540	6.2
Alfalfa	3,190	40	3,230	1.2
Atoka	3,710	240	3,950	6.1
Beaver	3,070	60	3,130	1.9
Beckham	9,160	220	9,380	2.3
Blaine	5,710	100	5,810	1.7
Bryan	12,920	460	13,380	3.4
Caddo	13,450	420	13,870	3.0
Canadian	27,625	825	28,450	2.9
Carter	18,600	600	19,200	3.1
Cherokee	11,730	620	12,350	5.0
Choctaw	4,660	510	5,170	9.9
Cimarron	1,600	30	1,630	1.8
Cleveland	60,075	1,575	61,650	2.6
Coal	1,670	130	1,800	7.2
Comanche	32,150	1,375	33,525	4.1
Cotton	2,570	40	2,610	1.5
Craig	7,170	230	7,400	3.1
Creek	29,650	1,025	30,675	3.3
Custer	14,240	210	14,450	1.5
Delaware	9,930	460	10,390	4.4
Dewey	3,270	40	3,310	1.2
Ellis	2,560	70	2,630	2.7
Garfield	27,425	775	28,200	2.7
Garvin	11,410	370	11,780	3.1
Grady	17,780	620	18,400	3.4
Grant	2,880	30	2,910	1.0
Greer	2,610	40	2,650	1.5
Harmon	1,800	50	1,850	2.7
Harper	1,780	30	1,810	1.7
Haskell	4,750	250	5,000	5.0
Hughes	5,120	340	5,460	6.2
Jackson	9,870	350	10,220	3.4
Jefferson	2,970	50	3,020	1.7
Johnston	3,850	130	3,980	3.3
Kay	23,300	575	23,875	2.4
Kingfisher	7,820	160	7,980	2.0
Kiowa	5,540	130	5,670	2.3

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

OCTOBER 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,650	200	2,850	7.0
LeFlore	14,740	900	15,640	5.8
Lincoln	9,170	330	9,500	3.5
Logan	9,170	200	9,370	2.1
Love	2,240	70	2,310	3.0
McClain	11,160	250	11,410	2.2
McCurtain	11,230	880	12,110	7.3
McIntosh	5,740	280	6,020	4.7
Major	3,930	50	3,980	1.3
Marshall	3,810	110	3,920	2.8
Mayes	15,850	930	16,780	5.5
Murray	5,330	170	5,500	3.1
Muskogee	25,275	1,725	27,000	6.4
Noble	5,220	110	5,330	2.1
Nowata	4,880	180	5,060	3.6
Okfuskee	3,590	180	3,770	4.8
Oklahoma	300,350	9,425	309,775	3.0
Okmulgee	11,625	700	12,325	5.7
Osage	18,810	410	19,220	2.1
Ottawa	12,425	925	13,350	6.9
Pawnee	5,490	230	5,720	4.0
Payne	29,750	550	30,300	1.8
Pittsburg	11,575	825	12,400	6.7
Pontotoc	13,440	540	13,980	3.9
Pottawatomie	28,500	1,200	29,700	4.0
Pushmataha	2,400	280	2,680	10.4
Roger Mills	4,230	90	4,320	2.1
Rogers	20,260	800	21,060	3.8
Seminole	10,180	470	10,650	4.4
Sequoyah	11,160	740	11,900	6.2
Stephens	20,970	460	21,430	2.1
Texas	8,500	180	8,680	2.1
Tillman	4,670	150	4,820	3.1
Tulsa	236,700	8,550	245,250	3.5
Wagoner	16,500	620	17,120	3.6
Washington	23,680	510	24,190	2.1
Washita	6,980	100	7,080	1.4
Woods	5,530	50	5,580	.9
Woodward	13,750	290	14,040	2.1

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE V

SELECTED National ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS
(In Thousands)

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
Not Seasonally Adjusted					
1980					
Oct	105,415	97,933	3,501	94,431	7,482
Nov	105,287	97,801	3,214	94,586	7,486
Dec	104,778	97,545	3,044	94,501	7,233
1981					
Jan	104,671	96,128	2,860	93,268	8,543
Feb	104,808	96,383	2,773	93,609	8,425
Mar	105,405	97,318	2,905	94,413	8,087
Apr	105,678	98,282	3,257	95,026	7,396
May	106,347	98,803	3,435	95,367	7,545
Jun	107,621	99,341	3,763	95,578	8,279
Jul	108,408	100,474	3,814	96,660	7,934
Aug	107,771	100,013	3,808	96,205	7,758
Sep	105,964	98,277	3,551	94,726	7,687
Oct	106,926	98,902	3,517	95,385	8,024

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS*
(In Thousands)
Not Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Oct	91,244
Nov	91,599
Dec	91,750
1981	
Jan	89,988
Feb	90,138
Mar	90,720
Apr	91,337
May	91,848
Jun	92,481
Jul	91,600
Aug**	91,598
Sep**	92,079
Oct	92,332

**Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1980 benchmark.*

***Revised*

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

(In Billions of Dollars) Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Oct	2,234.3
Nov	2,257.6
Dec	2,276.6
1981	
Jan	2,300.7
Feb	2,318.2
Mar	2,340.4
Apr	2,353.7
May*	2,367.4
Jun*	2,384.3
Jul*	2,418.8
Aug*	2,444.2
Sep*	2,462.4
Oct	2,476.7

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1077.6
1972	1185.9
1973	1326.4
1974	1434.2
1975	1549.2
1976	1718.0
1977	1918.0
1978	2156.1
1979	2413.9
1980	2626.1
3rd Quarter 1980	2637.3
4th Quarter 1980	2730.6
1st Quarter 1981	2853.0
2nd Quarter 1981	2885.8
3rd Quarter 1981 *	2956.6

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

New Construction Put in Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1980	
Sep	21,309
Oct	21,477
Nov	20,319
Dec	19,696
1981	
Jan	16,882
Feb	16,184
Mar	18,020
Apr	19,484
May	20,400
Jun	21,297
Jul*	21,599
Aug*	21,676
Sep	21,851

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1980	
Oct	146.6
Nov	149.2
Dec	150.4
1981	
Jan	151.4
Feb	151.8
Mar	152.1
Apr	151.9
May	152.7
Jun	152.9
Jul	153.9
Aug	153.6
Sep	151.8
Oct	149.5

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

	Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers
1980			
Oct	254.1	Oct	253.9
Nov	256.4	Nov	256.2
Dec	258.7	Dec	258.4
1981			
Jan	260.7	Jan	260.5
Feb	263.5	Feb	263.2
Mar	265.2	Mar	265.1
Apr	266.8	Apr	266.8
May	269.1	May	269.0
Jun	271.4	Jun	271.3
Jul	274.6	Jul	274.4
Aug	276.5	Aug	276.5
Sep	279.1	Sep	279.3
Oct	279.7	Oct	279.9

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS

of Factory Employees

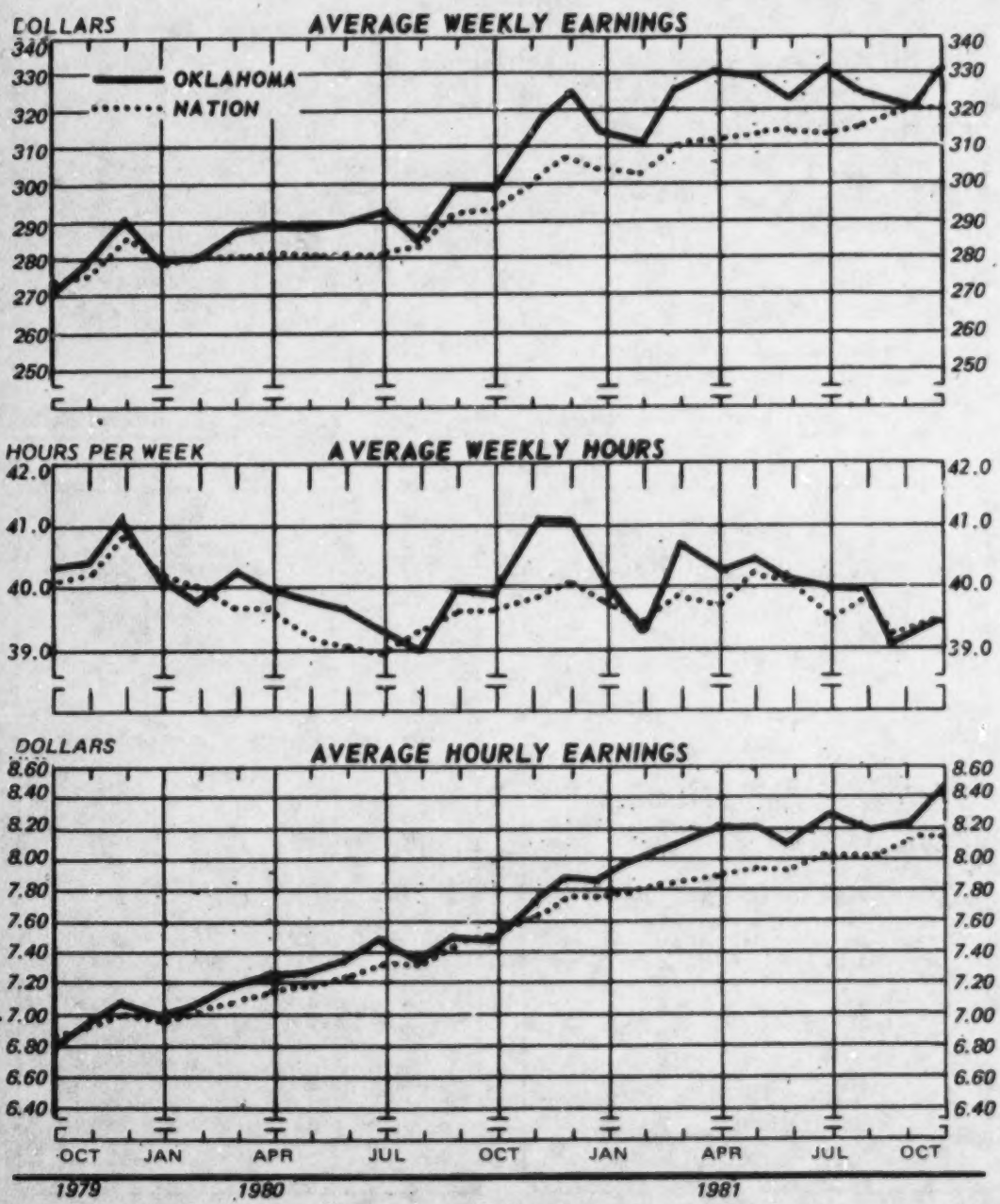


TABLE VI

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1978 - 1981

MONTH	1978				1979				1980				1981				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.1	5.8	3.8	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.2	5.6	7.4	5.2	Jan
Feb	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.0	5.7	3.7	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.0	4.9	7.3	4.7	Feb
Mar	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.3	5.7	3.3	6.6	4.3	6.3	4.4	7.7	4.0	7.3	4.1	Mar
Apr	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.4	5.8	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.9	5.0	7.0	3.4	7.3	3.4	Apr
May	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.2	7.0	5.6	7.6	6.1	7.1	3.2	7.6	3.4	May
Jun	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.7	2.8	7.8	5.5	7.5	5.0	7.7	3.3	7.3	3.0	Jun
Jul	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.4	5.7	3.2	7.9	5.4	7.6	5.1	7.3	3.1	7.0	2.9	Jul
Aug	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.0	5.9	3.1	7.5	5.0	7.6	5.2	7.2	2.8	7.2	3.0	Aug
Sep	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.6	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.4	7.1	4.8	7.4	5.1	7.3	3.4	7.5	3.4	Sep
Oct	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.3	5.9	3.5	7.1	4.7	7.6	5.0	7.5	3.4	8.0	3.6	Oct
Nov	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.8	5.8	3.7	7.1	4.6	7.5	4.8					Nov
Dec	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	4.0	5.9	4.1	6.9	4.3	7.4	4.5					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	6.0	3.9	—	—	5.8	3.4	—	—	7.1	4.8	—	—					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.*

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH
1982

George Nigh, Governor
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

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OKLAHOMA labor market

JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH
1982

Notice to Readers: *Due to budget reductions, this issue of the Oklahoma Oklahoma Labor Market is published in lieu of regular monthly issues for January, February and March, 1982. Labor force data are available for all months and have recently been revised to a 1981 benchmark.*

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

This publication, is issued by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, as authorized by and under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act, and fulfills an important responsibility of said act in the development and publication of labor market data. Three thousand copies were produced at a total cost of $2,702.94, paid with federal funds granted by the U.S. Department of Labor to the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission. Copies have been distributed to subscribers and are available on request to interested parties.

This periodical is prepared by Research and Planning, Administrative Services Division, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, under the general editing of O.V. Richardson. Agency divisions and all local offices of the Commission have contributed pertinent data and provided assistance in its preparation. Estimates of labor force, nonagricultural wage and salary employment and hours and earnings are developed in cooperation with the national and regional offices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration of the United States Department of Labor.

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND PLANNING
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Moore	*Oklahoma and Cleveland*
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Shawnee	*Pottawatomie and Lincoln*
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PONCA CITY	*Kay and Osage*
POTEAU	*LeFlore*
PRYOR	*Mayes and Delaware*
SALLISAW	*Sequoyah*
SAPULPA	*Creek*
SEMINOLE	*Seminole*
STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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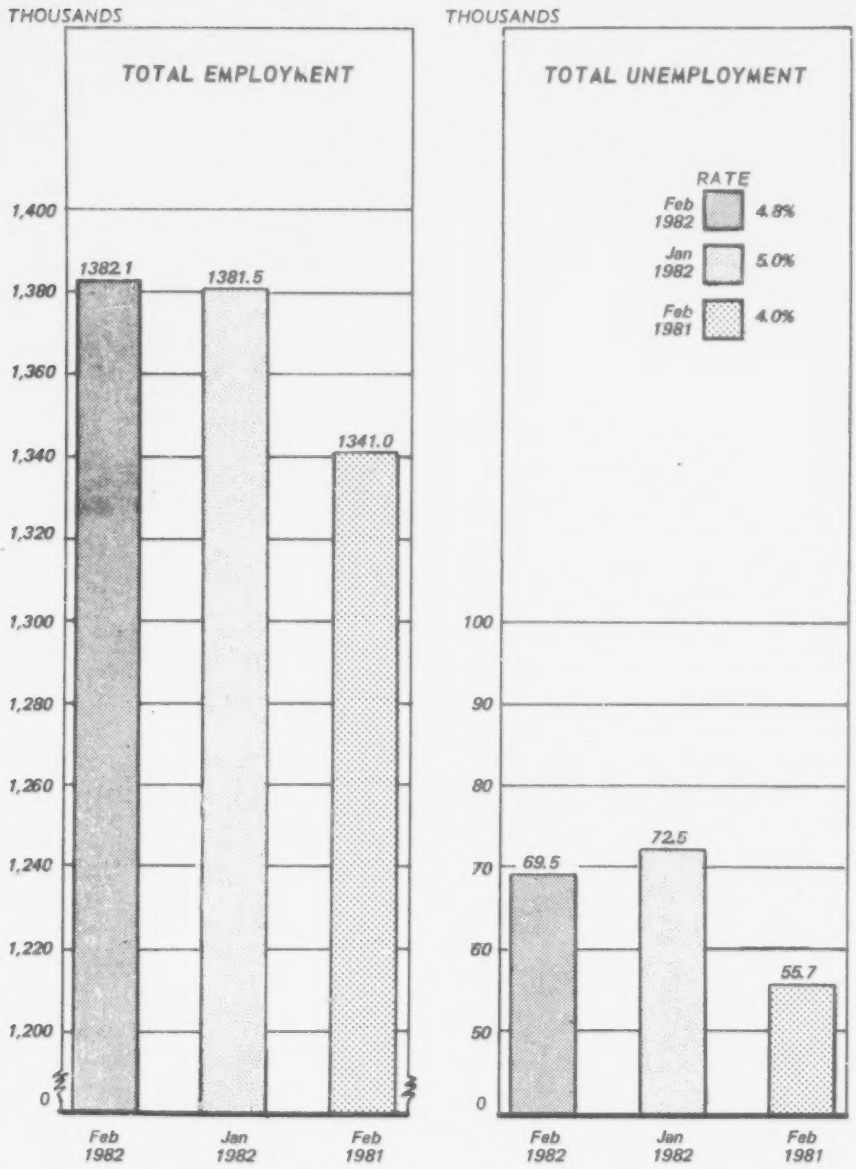
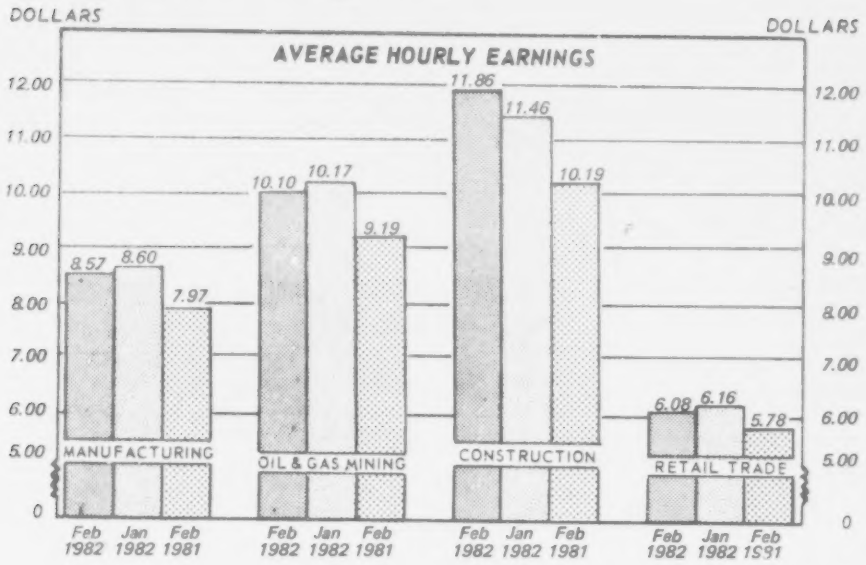
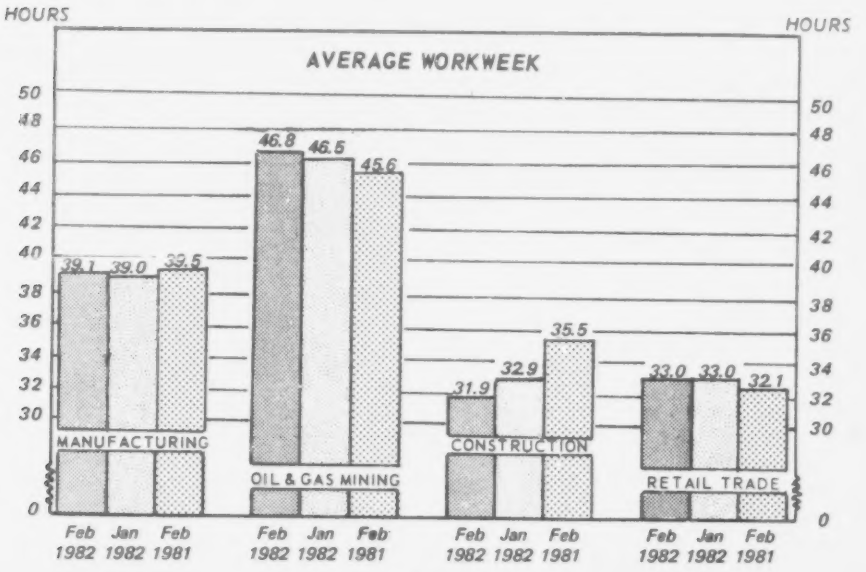
Oklahoma


THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1,400
1,380
1,360
1,340
1,320
1,300
1,280
1,260
1,240
1,220
1,200
0
1382.1
1381.5
1341.0
Feb 1982
Jan 1982
Feb 1981
THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE
Feb 1982 4.8%
Jan 1982 5.0%
Feb 1981 4.0%
100
90
80
70
60
50
0
69.5
72.5
55.7
Feb 1982
Jan 1982
Feb 1981

Highlights


DOLLARS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
12.00
11.00
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
0
8.57
8.60
7.97
10.10
10.17
9.19
11.86
11.46
10.19
6.08
6.16
5.78
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
Feb 1982
Jan 1982
Feb 1981


HOURS
AVERAGE WORKWEEK
50
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
0
39.1
39.0
39.5
46.8
46.5
45.6
31.9
32.9
35.5
33.0
33.0
32.1
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
Feb 1982
Jan 1982
Feb 1981

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Oklahoma employment increased nominally in February from January, while unemployment declined slightly. Specifically, February employment totaled 1,382,100, up from 1,381,500, as joblessness dropped to 69,500 compared to 72,500 in January. Further comparisons showed that January's employment was down from December's revised benchmark figure of 1,416,000. Also, January unemployment was considerably higher than December, rising to 72,500 versus 56,400.

Although February's employment increased and unemployment decreased — reversing the December-January pattern — this change was not considered too significant as February is a transitional month and does not normally reflect substantive change in the labor market. Also, this February's relatively mild winter weather caused higher employment levels than usual in a number of seasonally-sensitive industries.

Compared to the labor force situation a year ago, this February's employment stood 41,100 higher, a significant over-the-year advance. Jobless rates for these periods of comparison were 4.8 percent for February this year, 5.0 in January 1982 and 4.0 percent for February 1981. By further comparison, Oklahoma's jobless rate was half the national rate of 9.6 percent. In 1981, Oklahoma had the lowest annual average unemployment rate in the nation, 3.6 percent.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Jan 1982 to Feb 1982	Jan 1982 to Feb 1982	Feb 1981 to Feb 1982
Total Labor Force	**1,451.6**	**1,454.0**	**1,396.7**	**-.2**	**-2.4**	**-54.9**
Unemployment	69.5	72.5	55.7	-4.1	-3.0	13.8
Unemployment Rate *(Unadjusted)*	4.8	5.0	4.0	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate *(Seas. Adj.)*	4.4	4.6	3.7	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,382.1	1,381.5	1,341.0	*	.6	41.1
Agriculture	47.8	43.9	48.3	8.9	3.9	-.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	177.4	173.7	166.7	2.1	3.7	10.7
Idled by Labor Disputes	.1	.1	.1	0	0	0

* *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures.* *p - Preliminary; r - Revised.*

The statewide summary of Oklahoma's 77 counties showed 42 with higher unemployment rates in February compared to January, 26 were lower and the remaining nine held unchanged. Most of the higher jobless rates were counties in the southeastern sector of the state, while those in the northwestern sections still had virtually full employment with rates under four percent. Only three counties suffered jobless rates above ten percent. Meanwhile, the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area's unemployment declined to 4.6 from 5.3, while Tulsa's SMSA jobless rate edged up to 4.5 from 4.4 percent in January.

TABLE I-A

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
In Oklahoma
FEBRUARY 1982

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Jan 1982 to Feb 1982	Jan 1982 to Feb 1982	Feb 1981 to Feb 1982
Total Wage & Salary**	**1,201.8**	**1,203.6**	**1,161.7**	**-.2**	**-2.0**	**39.9**
Manufacturing	**193.5**	**196.2**	**194.7**	**-1.4**	**-2.7**	**-1.2**
Durable Goods	**127.3**	**129.9**	**128.8**	**-2.0**	**-2.6**	**-1.5**
Lumber & Wood Products	3.5	3.6	3.5	-2.8	-.1	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.4	10.3	10.6	1.0	.1	-.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.4	6.6	6.1	-3.0	-.2	.3
Fabricated Metal Products	23.5	23.4	24.1	.4	.1	-.6
Fab. Structural Metal Products	15.0	14.8	15.4	1.4	.2	-.4
Machinery, except Electrical	46.1	46.2	42.4	-.2	-.1	3.7
Oil Field Machinery	15.4	15.6	13.6	-1.3	-.2	1.8
General Industrial Machinery	7.4	7.4	7.3	0	0	.1
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.5	12.4	13.0	.8	.1	-.5
Transportation Equipment	16.5	18.9	20.9	-12.7	-2.4	-4.4
Aircraft & Parts	10.2	10.2	9.2	0	0	1.0
Nondurable Goods	**66.2**	**66.3**	**65.9**	**-.2**	**-.1**	**.3**
Food & Kindred Products	15.6	15.7	15.4	-.6	-.1	.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	10.7	10.7	10.9	0	0	-.2
Printing & Publishing	11.5	11.5	11.2	0	0	.3
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.4	6.4	6.3	0	0	.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	9.0	9.2	9.1	-2.2	-.2	-.1
Petroleum Refining	8.1	8.3	8.2	-2.4	-.2	-.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	11.6	11.7	11.3	-.9	-.1	.3
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.4	7.4	7.0	0	0	4
Mining	**103.9**	**104.1**	**87.9**	**-.2**	**-.2**	**16.0**
Oil & Gas Extraction	100.3	100.5	84.5	-.2	-.2	15.8
Contract Construction	**48.9**	**49.6**	**50.7**	**-1.4**	**-.7**	**-1.8**
Transportation & Public Utilities	**67.6**	**67.2**	**68.3**	**.6**	**.4**	**-.7**
Transportation	35.9	35.6	37.3	.8	.3	-1.4
Railroad Transportation	2.9	2.9	3.1	0	0	-.2
Communications & Public Utilities	31.7	31.6	31.0	.3	.1	.7
Trade	**278.1**	**281.2**	**265.2**	**-1.1**	**-3.1**	**12.9**
Wholesale	**75.6**	**75.8**	**71.8**	**-.3**	**-.2**	**3.8**
Retail	**202.5**	**205.4**	**193.4**	**-1.4**	**-2.9**	**9.1**
General Merchandise	29.7	30.8	27.6	-3.6	-1.1	2.1
Food Stores	35.5	35.6	33.6	-.3	-.1	1.9
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	23.4	24.1	23.4	-2.9	-.7	0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	13.9	14.6	13.9	-4.8	-.7	0
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**58.9**	**58.9**	**57.1**	**0**	**0**	**1.8**
Banking	21.3	21.3	20.2	0	0	1.1
Services	**206.2**	**203.9**	**196.8**	**1.1**	**2.3**	**9.4**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.4	9.4	9.1	0	0	.3
Personal Services	11.1	11.0	10.8	.9	.1	.3
Health Services	67.2	66.9	63.4	.4	.3	3.8
Government	**244.5**	**242.5**	**241.0**	**.8**	**2.0**	**3.5**
Federal	48.6	48.5	47.5	.2	.1	1.1
State & Local	195.9	194.0	193.5	1.0	1.9	2.4

p - Preliminary; r - Revised.

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.**

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1981 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

Nonfarm wage and salary employment declined to 1,201,600 during February from 1,203,600 in January. The decline was centered in trade, off 3,100, and manufacturing, down by 2,700 workers. In the former, a continuation of post-holiday cutbacks by retailers accounted for most of the overall reduction in trade employment. In manufacturing, the drop occurred primarily as a result of layoffs in the transportation equipment sector. Other industries on the downside were construction and mining. These losses were minor, and partly attributable to seasonality. In mining, however, the monthly dip was only the third time in over three years that this industry sustained a loss.

Over-the-month gains were posted by three industries: service, government and transportation-public utilities. Service recorded the largest gain, 2,300, while government followed closely with 2,000 more and transportation-public utilities gained 400 jobs.

Compared to February 1981, nonfarm wage and salary employment advanced by 39,900 jobs. Gains in mining, trade and service constituted the bulk of this annual upturn. Specifically, mining added 16,000 workers over the year as a result of the rapid pace in oil and gas exploration during 1981. Trade moved ahead by nearly 13,000 as additions were scattered throughout many wholesale and retail components. Service employment advanced 9,400, with strength seen in various components, particularly health services. Government and finance-insurance-real estate also posted modest gains since a year ago.

In contrast to the aforementioned increases over the year ending in February, job reductions occurred in manufacturing, construction and transportation-public utilities. More specifically, factory employment slipped 1,200, largely as a result of a drop of 4,400 in the transportation-equipment sector. This latter cutback primarily reflected the situation in automobile manufacturing. Construction fell by 1,800 jobs as weakness continued in the residential building area, where high interest rates have discouraged the construction of new building. Finally, transportation was off 700, due in large part to the slowdown in over-the-road shipments.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured unemployment in Oklahoma totaled 23,812 during February, down about one percent from the comparable period in January. This latest total, however, was up 36 percent when compared to February 1981. The over-the-year increase could be largely attributed to a sharp rise in the number of manufacturing claimants, mainly in the transportation equipment sector where large layoffs have occurred. In addition, contract construction had risen significantly. Other industry classifications had more persons drawing benefits but the increases were not as great numerically.

Manufacturing workers receiving insured benefits totaled 8,370 or more than one third of the insured total in Oklahoma. Compared to November, the last month for which detailed characteristics of the insured unemployed was available, this February's factory claimant total was up 2,718, reflecting layoffs in the transportation-equipment sector. Contract construction was the industry with the second largest number of persons receiving insured payments. Specifically, there were 6,131 this February versus 3,347 in November. This increase of 2,784, or 83 percent represented both the slump in residential construction and seasonality as well.

By occupational attachment, some 9,479 structural workers were receiving insured unemployment benefits. This represented 40 percent of the insured total and, again reflected layoffs in the transportation equipment sector of manufacturing. Clerical occupations had the next greatest number, 2,527; professional, technical and managerial and bench worker groups followed with 1,734 and 1,713, respectively. Services and machine trades occupations had respective totals of 1,582 and 1,594, while some 3,533 were classified in miscellaneous.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Oklahoma manufacturing workers averaged 39.1 hours of work during February, up slightly from the 39.0 hour workweek in January. Hourly earnings for all manufacturing employees slipped to $8.57 from $8.60. This resulted in weekly wages of $335.09, only fractionally lower than January. Year-ago comparisons showed weekly pay of factory workers was up by 6.4 percent over February 1981.

The durable goods sector of manufacturing reported a gain in the workweek of four-tenths of an hour in February, while hourly rates eased to $8.72 from $8.73. Consequently, weekly earnings climbed to $346.18, up $3.09 from the previous month.

Nondurable goods manufacturing workers sustained a drop in their weekly paychecks. Specifically, they earned $6.44 less, a two percent decline between January and February. Individually, petroleum refining suffered the largest setback as workers earned $12.05 hourly, off eleven cents, and their workweek fell by 3.2 hours. This resulted in a sharp drop of $43.16 in weekly earnings.

Among the five nonmanufacturing industries surveyed, two had greater weekly wages, while earnings of workers declined in the other three from a month ago. Specifically, those employed in oil and gas extraction sustained only a fractional loss in their week's paychecks as hourly earnings slipped but weekly hours worked increased since January. Communication and public utilities workers had a moderate decline of $2.10 weekly as their workweek was shorter. Also, retail trade employees (excluding those in eating and drinking places) lost $2.64 per week due to a drop of eight cents in their hourly wage rate. On the other hand, construction workers' earnings rose slightly due to 40 cents more hourly and in spite of an hour's drop in their average workweek. In addition, wholesale trade workers gained $11.60 weekly as hourly pay jumped 27 cents.

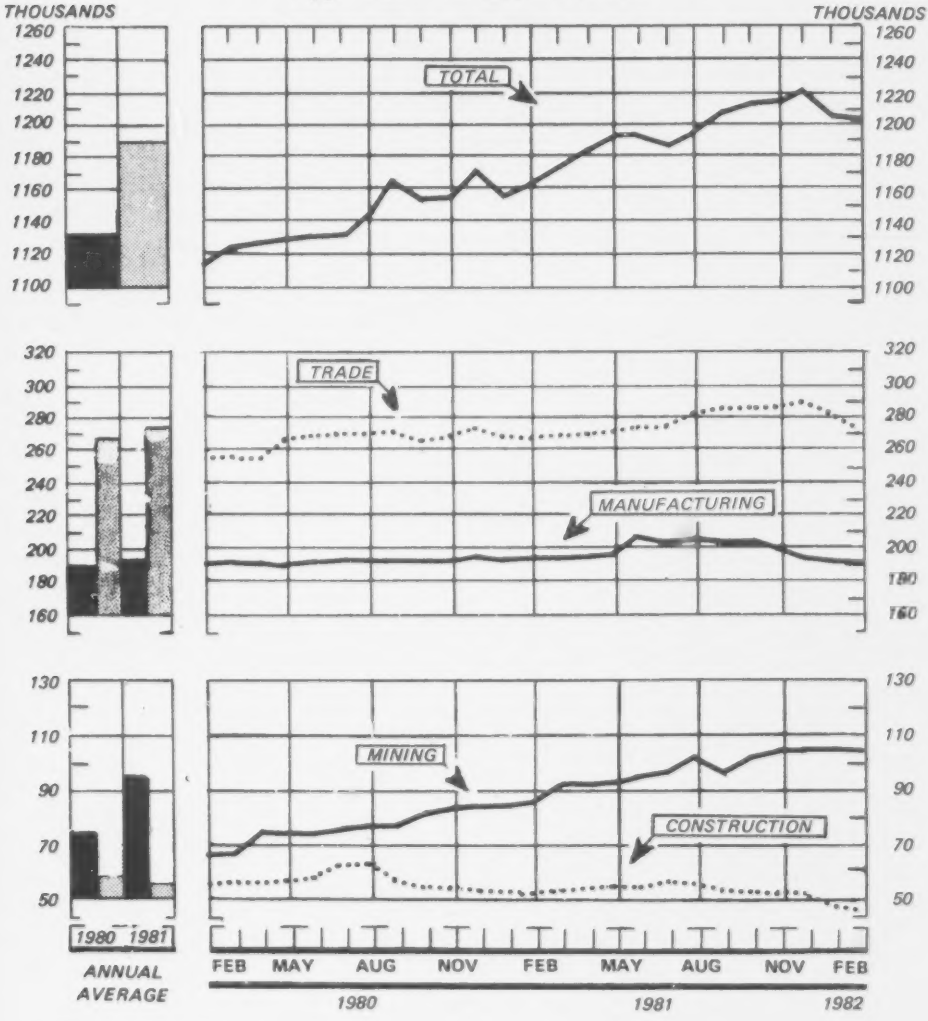
OUTLOOK

Statewide employment is expected to increase during March and April. Seasonal gains in agriculture and the domestic service groups will be partly responsible. Also, some overall job growth in wage and salary employment is anticipated during these spring months. Unemployment, after slipping slightly lower in February, may move relatively higher this spring as the Oklahoma economy could begin to feel some effects from the national recession currently underway.

Note: The Labor Turnover Statistics Program (LTS) was terminated at the end of 1981 by the U.S. Department of Labor due to Federal budget reductions.

CHART 1

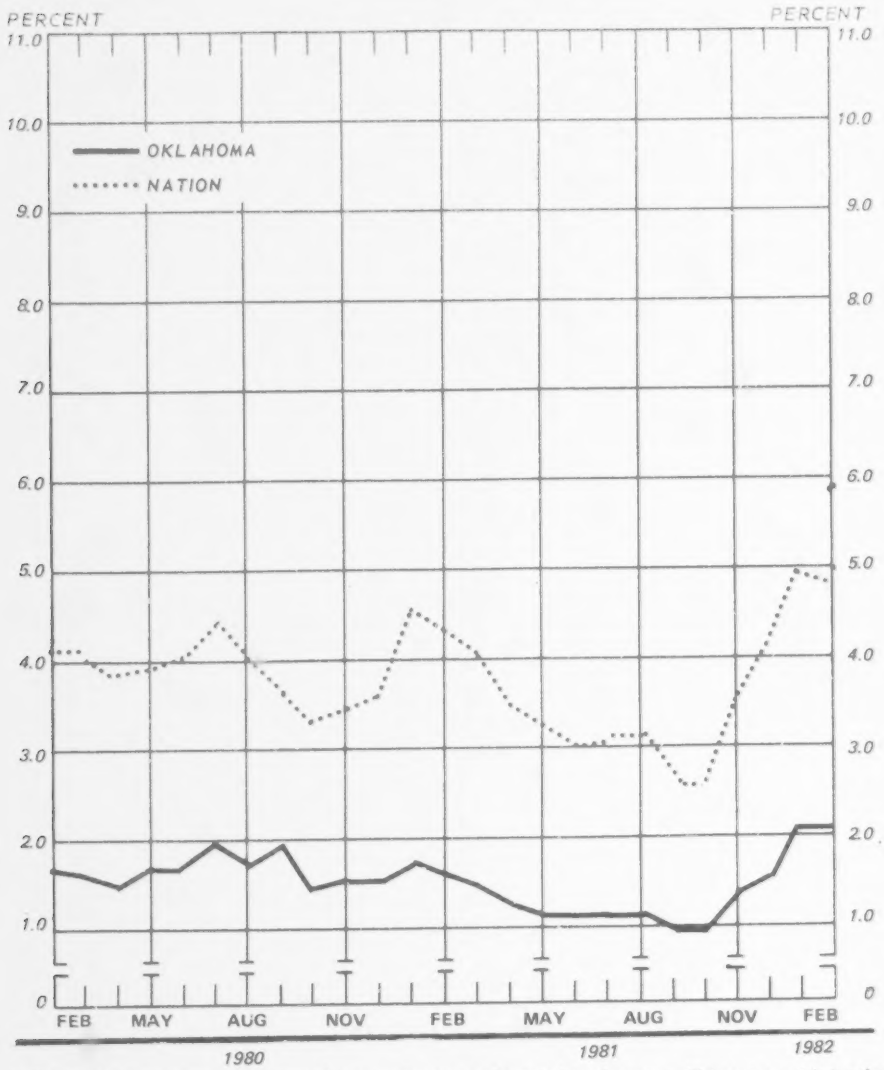
WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma*



* *Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.*

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE



*Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the work containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Change From Jan 1982	Change From Feb 1981
Total Labor Force	**450,200**	**454,600**	**428,300**	**-4,400**	**21,900**
Unemployment	20,700	24,100	15,100	-3,400	5,600
Rate	*4.6*	*5.3*	*3.5*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	429,500	430,500	413,200	-1,000	16,300

Employment totaled 429,500 in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area for February, or 1,000 less than the previous month's estimate. Compared to one year earlier, employment was up 16,300. Unemployment dropped to 20,700, down 3,400 from January, but stood 5,600 above February 1981. Jobless rates were 4.6 percent this February versus 5.3 in January and 3.5 percent a year earlier.

Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area nonfarm wage and salary jobs dropped 500 during February, in spite of generally favorable weather conditions. Manufacturing accounted for most of the decline, off 2,400 due to a major loss in transportation equipment. Also, nondurables cut back 300, largely the result of seasonality. Construction jobs were trimmed by 600 while trade slipped 400 below January employment totals. Substantial gains of 1,200 each were reported in service and government. Within the service component, largest gains were estimated in educational services, business services and health services. Government workers increased mainly in state and local educational groups while a smaller gain was noted in federal defense. Minor gains of 100 to 200 were also reported for mining employment, transportation-public utilities, as well as the finance-insurance-real estate group.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Wage & Salary	**425,800**	**426,300**	**408,700**	**-500**	**17,100**
Manufacturing	52,400	54,800	55,500	-2,400	-3,100
Durable Goods	35,500	37,600	38,700	-2,100	-3,200
Primary & Fabricated Metals	5,900	5,900	6,400	0	-500
Machinery	18,500	18,500	16,900	0	1,600
Transportation Equipment	5,200	7,400	10,200	-2,200	-5,000
Nondurable Goods	16,900	17,200	16,800	-300	100
Food & Kindred Products	6,200	6,300	6,100	-100	100
Printing & Publishing	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Nonmanufacturing	373,400	371,500	353,200	1,900	20,200
Mining	29,100	29,000	24,400	100	4,700
Construction	19,200	19,800	18,700	-600	500
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,300	24,100	23,700	200	600
Transportation	12,200	12,000	11,600	200	600
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	12,100	12,100	12,100	0	0
Trade	105,100	105,500	99,300	-400	5,800
Wholesale	28,500	28,400	26,500	100	2,000
Retail	76,600	77,100	72,800	-500	3,800
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	26,800	26,600	25,400	200	1,400
Banking	7,500	7,500	7,000	0	500
Services	75,200	74,000	70,700	1,200	4,500
Health Services	21,500	21,300	20,600	200	900
Government	93,700	92,500	91,000	1,200	2,700
Federal	27,900	27,900	26,800	0	1,100
State & Local	65,800	64,600	64,200	1,200	1,600

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

Comparisons on an annual basis indicated nonfarm wage and salary payrolls outpaced the year-ago estimate by 17,100 new workers. Seven of the eight reporting industries showed strength. Trade growth exceeded others with a gain of 5,800. Some 66.0 percent of the upturn was traced to the retail sales unit. Mining followed closely with 4,700 more workers, while services netted a 4,500 gain for the period under review. Government employment advanced 2,700 over the span with some 59.3 percent of the increase in the state/local segment. Finance-insurance-real estate payrolls expanded to include 1,400 additional employees while smaller gains of 500 to 600 occurred for workers in construction and transportation-public utilities. Finally, a downturn in manufacturing resulted largely from layoffs at a local automobile assembly plant which caused the transportation equipment segment to lose 5,000 for the year.

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

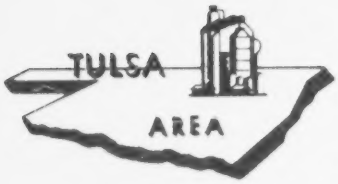
HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r
All Manufacturing	**$338.98**	**$348.88**	**$326.09**	**39.6**	**39.2**	**39.1**	**$8.56**	**$8.90**	**$8.34**
Durable Goods	346.18	357.98	338.05	40.3	39.6	39.4	8.59	9.04	8.58
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	333.33	348.19	293.76	40.6	41.8	40.8	8.21	8.33	7.20
Machinery	348.88	356.10	314.36	40.9	41.6	40.2	8.53	8.56	7.82
Nondurable Goods	319.32	324.61	293.76	37.7	38.1	38.4	8.47	8.52	7.65
Food & Kindred Prod.	354.28	368.38	326.43	41.1	42.1	40.3	8.62	8.75	8.10
Printing & Publishing	327.06	327.79	313.22	36.3	36.3	37.2	9.01	9.03	8.42

** Averages are for approximately 36,600 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The average Oklahoma City workweek for 36,600 production workers in manufacturing gained nearly one-half hour to 39.6 hours in February. At the same time, average earnings edged downward 34 cents to $8.56 hourly. As a result of the reduced hourly pay, a typical weekly paycheck of $338.98 stood 99 cents below the January average. Within durables, hours worked climbed seven-tenths to 40.3 hours although average earnings declined to $8.59 hourly. This netted weekly pay of $346.18, a loss of $11.80 on the average. Nevertheless, metal processing and machinery workers had shorter workweeks at less hourly pay for February. Their weekly paychecks averaged $333.33 and $348.88, respectively, both substantially less than January pay. Nondurables workers suffered a cut in the workweek which averaged 37.7 hours for February, and hourly pay also dropped somewhat. Due to the shorter workweek at less pay, checks averaged $319. 32 weekly. Similarly, food products workers experienced a shorter workweek in February at reduced hourly pay. However, printing and publishing workers had an unchanged workweek which averaged 36.3 but at slightly less hourly pay for the month under review. Compared to one year ago, manufacturing production workers earned an average $12.89 more per week, or up 4.0 percent in February 1982. This was due to a half-hour longer workweek at 22 cents additional pay.

Note: The Labor Turnover Statistics Program (LTS) was terminated at the end of 1981 by the U. S. Department of Labor due to Federal budget reductions.



LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Change From Jan 1982	Change From Feb 1981
Total Labor Force	**361,100**	**360,800**	**343,600**	**500**	**17,500**
Unemployment	16,400	15,700	12,700	700	3,700
Rate	*4.5*	*4.4*	*3.7*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	344,700	344,900	330,900	- 200	13,800

Employment in the Tulsa Metropolitan Area dipped nominally lower in February to 344,700 compared to January's 344,900 total. Year-ago comparisons showed, however, a 13,800 gain from February 1981. Unemployment increased to 16,400, up 700 monthly and 3,700 ahead of a year earlier. Jobless rates were 4.5 percent this February, 4.4 in January, and 3.7 percent in February 1981.

Employment in Tulsa's nonfarm wage and salary divisions totaled 325,800 in February, down 100 from the previous month. Employment gains were offset by losses in durable goods segments of manufacturing. The factory total was down 100 as a result of decreased job totals in primary and fabricated metals. This group fell 400 in February due to payroll cutbacks in the primary metals group.

Nonmanufacturing jobs totaled 257,000 in February, the same as recorded for the previous month. Seasonal changes affected three major divisions in February. Trade's total dropped 700 during the month due to scattered losses in the retail segment while wholesale showed a slight gain. Construction was off 200 because of a continued slow pace in residential building. Services advanced 600 as seasonal hiring was seen in personal services, miscellaneous business services, health services, educational and social services. Finance-insurance-real estate registered a loss of 300, primarily in insurance and real estate. Furthermore, a loss of 100 was recorded for transportation-public utilities. In February, mining continued to gain with 400 additions for the month.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Wage & Salary	**325,800**	**325,900**	**312,100**	**- 100**	**13,700**
Manufacturing	68,800	68,900	65,800	- 100	3,000
Durable Goods	54,900	55,100	52,300	- 200	2,600
Stone, Clay & Glass	3,700	3,700	3,900	0	- 200
Primary & Fabricated Metals	18,300	18,700	18,100	- 400	200
Machinery	21,000	20,900	19,700	100	1,300
Transportation Equipment	8,200	8,200	7,300	0	900
Nondurable Goods	13,900	13,800	13,500	100	400
Printing & Publishing	4,100	4,100	4,000	0	100
Petroleum Refining	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	257,000	257,000	246,300	0	10,700
Mining	28,300	27,900	25,000	400	3,300
Construction	14,800	15,000	14,800	- 200	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	23,600	23,700	23,600	- 100	0
Trade	73,500	74,200	71,200	- 700	2,300
Wholesale	23,700	23,600	23,100	100	600
Retail	49,800	50,600	48,100	- 800	1,700
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	15,700	16,000	15,300	- 300	400
Services	65,500	64,900	62,100	600	3,400
Health Services	20,500	20,400	19,300	100	1,200
Government	35,600	35,300	34,300	300	1,300

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

Over the year, nonfarm payrolls rose substantially, with some 13,700 jobs added, representing an increase of 4.4 percent. The expansion was spearheaded by services with a gain of 3,400, or 5.5 percent. Increased employment in health-related services accounted for 35 percent of the gain or some 1,200 jobs. Significant growth was seen in mining, up 3,300 for the year to total 28,300, the highest ever recorded for Tulsa. The exploration, drilling and production of crude oil and natural gas are responsible for mining's expansion. A gain of 3,000 occurred in manufacturing as a result of increased durable goods employment. More specifically, machinery advanced 1,300 over the year with much of the gain found in oil field machinery and equipment manufacturing firms. Transportation equipment jobs were 900 greater than a year ago. Meanwhile, in nondurable goods, increases were seen in printing and publishing and chemicals and plastics.

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r
All Manufacturing	**$366.03**	**$365.80**	**$336.10**	**39.7**	**40.0**	**40.3**	**$9.22**	**$9.14**	**$8.34**
Durable Goods	380.15	376.67	345.47	40.1	40.2	40.5	9.48	9.37	8.53
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	356.45	357.19	339.90	39.3	39.6	41.2	9.07	9.02	8.25
Machinery	366.79	361.08	324.82	40.8	40.8	40.4	8.99	8.85	8.04
Nondurable Goods	306.71	316.68	293.53	38.1	39.0	39.4	8.05	8.12	7.45
Printing & Publishing	319.90	344.16	278.21	40.7	42.7	41.4	7.86	8.06	6.72

** Averages are for approximately 45,800 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

Tulsa's average workweek for an estimated 45,800 production workers dropped to 39.7 hours in February from 40.0 hours recorded in January. On the other hand, hourly earnings rose to $9.22 in February from $9.14 the previous month, resulting in average weekly pay of $366.03, only slightly more than the month before. Weekly hours in durable goods were shortened one-tenth while hourly earnings gained 11 cents, resulting in $3.48 added to average weekly earnings. Metal processing was down three-tenths in weekly hours, but rose five cents in hourly pay. Machinery hours were steady at 40.8 with hourly earnings rising 14 cents. Weekly hours in nondurable goods were reduced to 38.1 in February from 39.0 in January. Hourly earnings for the same group decreased by seven cents. Over the year, the average workweek for all manufacturing decreased six-tenths hours while hourly pay gained 88 cents, resulting in a weekly wage some $29.83 more than a year ago. Both durable and nondurable goods sectors recorded hourly pay increases and shorter workweeks.

Note: The Labor Turnover Statistics Program (LTS) was terminated at the end of 1981 by the U. S. Department of Labor due to Federal budget reductions.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1981 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1981 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

Carter County's jobholder figure equaled 19,500 in February unchanged from January. However, the number employed increased 675 from year-to-year. Meanwhile, the unemployed total dropped 850 for the month. In an annual perspective, this represented a decline of 50. Unemployment rates were 3.5 percent in February, 7.4 in January and 4.0 percent one year earlier. As can be seen, unemployment shrank greatly over the monthly period and was off effectively over the twelve month span.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Labor Force	**20,200**	**21,050**	**19,600**	**-850**	**600**
Unemployment	700	1,550	775	-850	-75
Rate	*3.5*	*7.4*	*4.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	19,500	19,500	18,825	0	675

Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs inched upward to 17,900 in February, posting a small gain of 25 since January. Nonmanufacturing was responsible for the rise. More specifically, construction and the all other division rose 50 apiece. Countering these gains were the losses of 25 each registered in mining and wholesale-retail trade. Meanwhile, factory employment rose by 25. Finally, government and transportation-public utilities held steady for the month.

For the year, nonfarm employment fared better, increasing 675. Specifically, mining posted the largest yearly increase, 375, followed by the all other division with 150 additions. Wholesale-retail trade rose 125, while transportation-public utilities gained 100. The only nonfactory division showing a loss was construction, off 50 from last February. Manufacturing also lost 50.

Employment in the Ardmore area will probably increase in March and rise more through April. Unemployment may decline in March and fall more during April.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Wage & Salary	**17,900**	**17,875**	**17,250**	**25**	**650**
Manufacturing	4,125	4,150	4,175	-25	-50
Nonmanufacturing	13,775	13,725	13,075	50	700
Mining	2,875	2,900	2,500	-25	375
Construction	550	500	600	50	-50
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,000	1,000	900	0	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,575	3,600	3,450	-25	125
All Other*	3,400	3,350	3,250	50	150
Government	2,375	2,375	2,375	0	0

p-Preliminary, r-Revised. This area includes Carter County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Garfield County employment totaled 28,825 in February, up 250 from January's 28,575 count. This latest figure stood 450 above the year ago total of 28,375. Unemployment for February was 1,275, up 175 from the 1,100 of the month before and 375 ahead of twelve months earlier. Unemployment rates were 4.2 percent in February, 3.2 in January and 3.1 percent one year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Labor Force	**30,100**	**29,675**	**29,275**	**425**	**825**
Unemployment	1,275	1,100	900	175	375
Rate	*4.2*	*3.7*	*3.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	28,825	28,575	28,375	250	450

Nonfarm employment of 26,875 in February showed a monthly gain of 200 from January's count. Manufacturing was generally responsible for the gain. More specifically, all other manufacturing recorded the gain, 375. Meanwhile, among nonfactory divisions, service added 75, while transportation-public utilities grew 50. Conversely, wholesale-retail trade dropped 150, followed by the loss of 100 jobs in construction. Finally, mining dropped 50. Remaining divisions were steady over the month.

For the year, nonagricultural wage and salary jobs climbed 475. Most of the expansion was in nonmanufacturing, with gains in several divisions. An increase of 550 in mining continued to be due to the intensified search for energy sources. Wholesale-retail trade added 150, while transportation-public utilities grew by 75. Government had a slight gain of 50 jobs. Finally, finance-insurance-real estate added 25. Meanwhile, among manufacturing components, the all other factory division added 125 which was partially offset by the loss of 50 jobs in food processing.

Employment could increase slightly in March, while joblessness may ease downward. By April, employment is expected to rise moderately in response to warm, spring weather which creates new outside job opportunities. Unemployment is anitcipated to drop through April.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Wage & Salary	**26,875**	**26,675**	**26,400**	**200**	**475**
Manufacturing	3,150	2,775	3,075	375	75
Food & Kindred Products	425	425	475	0	-50
All Other Manufacturing	2,725	2,350	2,600	375	125
Nonmanufacturing	23,725	23,900	23,325	-175	400
Mining	3,300	3,350	2,750	-50	550
Construction	1,150	1,250	1,600	-100	-450
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,725	2,675	2,650	50	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,050	7,200	6,900	-150	150
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,150	1,150	1,125	0	25
Service	4,550	4,475	4,550	75	0
Government	3,800	3,800	3,750	0	50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.

Kay County employment rose to 24,325 in February, a gain of 125 from January and a rise of 1,200 over one year earlier. Simultaneously, unemployment was up 75 for the month and 575 ahead for the year. As a result, the unemployment rate increased to 5.0 percent in February compared to 4.7 thirty days earlier and 2.9 percent one year before.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Labor Force	**25,600**	**25,400**	**23,825**	**200**	**1,775**
Unemployment	1,275	1,200	700	75	575
Rate	*5.0*	*4.7*	*2.9*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	24,325	24,200	23,125	125	1,200

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose 100 in February, chiefly due to nonfactory gains. For instance, government added 100 jobs, followed by 75 more in wholesale-retail trade Also, transportation-public utilities gained 25. Meanwhile, a similar gain in all other manufacturing was offset by a like loss in metals and machinery. Furthermore, the all other division dropped 75 and construction fell 25. Finally, mining was steady over the month.

For the year, wage and salary employment grew 1,225, mainly among manufacturing components. More specifically, metals and machinery added 675 as the all other factory sector rose 575. Meanwhile, among nonfactory components, the all other division rose 125 and wholesale-retail trade gained 100. Also, transportation-public utilities picked up an additional 25. Conversely, construction fell 125, while identical losses of 75 apiece were registered in mining and government.

Employment may edge slightly higher in March and joblessness may decline. By April, employment should rise moderately higher as more outside work becomes available. Also, unemployment is expected to drop seasonally lower through April.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Wage & Salary	**21,900**	**21,800**	**20,675**	**100**	**1,225**
Manufacturing	8,700	8,700	7,450	0	1,250
Metals & Machinery	2,575	2,600	1,900	-25	675
All Other Manufacturing	6,125	6,100	5,550	25	575
Nonmanufacturing	13,200	13,100	13,225	100	-25
Mining	550	550	625	0	-75
Construction	800	825	925	-25	-125
Transportation & Public Utilities	775	750	750	25	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,400	4,325	4,300	75	100
All Other*	4,000	4,075	3,875	-75	125
Government	2,675	2,575	2,750	100	-75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Kay County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Employment in Comanche County rose to 32,725 in February, up 200 from January and 625 above twelve months before. Concurrently, joblessness held steady at 1,500 for February and the month before but stood 150 below one year earlier. Comparative jobless rates were 4.4 percent for both February and last month and 4.9 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Labor Force	34,225	34,025	33,750	200	475
Unemployment	1,500	1,500	1,650	0	-150
Rate	*4.4*	*4.4*	*4.9*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	32,725	32,525	32,100	200	625

Nonfarm jobs rose in February, reaching 29,650 in February. This represented a monthly gain of 175, all among nonmanufacturing divisions. More specifically, government added 100, while wholesale-retail trade picked up 75. Meanwhile, the all other division, finance-insurance-real estate, construction and transportation-public utilities were steady over the month. Finally, manufacturing also posted no changes.

On an annual basis, nonagricultural payrolls showed a greater gain, 650, including 275 in public employment. Concurrently, the all other division rose 225 followed by 125 additions in wholesale-retail trade. Also, transportation-public utilities added 100 jobs. Conversely, losses of 25 each were registered in construction, finance-insurance-real estate, and manufacturing.

Employment is expected to move ahead during March and April in Comanche County. Better weather in the spring usually opens up jobs in seasonally-sensitive industries such as construction and service. Wholesale-retail trade generally picks up during these spring months, boosted by Easter sales. Both agriculture and the domestic service-self employed-unpaid worker groups usually rise in response to warmer weather. Joblessness may decline through April in this labor market area.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Wage & Salary	29,650	29,475	29,000	175	650
Manufacturing	3,000	3,000	3,025	0	-25
Nonmanufacturing	26,650	26,475	25,975	175	675
Construction	1,300	1,300	1,325	0	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,400	1,400	1,300	0	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,300	7,225	7,175	75	125
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,175	1,175	1,200	0	-25
All Other*	4,650	4,650	4,425	0	225
Government	10,825	10,725	10,550	100	275

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Comanche County only.

** Includes Mining and Service establishments.*

Employment in Pittsburg County during February showed a nominal loss, dipping to 11,775 from 11,825. Annually, the latest estimate stood 225 above the February 1981 total. Simultaneously, the monthly jobless count of 1,075 was 50 above that of last month, and 25 ahead that of February one year ago. The monthly jobless rate of 8.4 percent was up from the 8.0 percent of January and ahead of the 8.3 percent of one year before.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Labor Force	**12,850**	**12,850**	**12,600**	**0**	**250**
Unemployment	1,075	1,025	1,050	50	25
Rate	*8.4*	*8.0*	*8.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,775	11,825	11,550	-50	225

Nonagricultural payroll employment dipped to 11,175 in February from 11,200 the month before. More specifically, manufacturing dropped 50 while a 25 loss in the all other division was offset by the gain of 50 jobs among public sector employers. Finally, construction, transportation-public utilities and the all other division were unchanged monthly.

Annually, nonfarm payroll jobs gained 275 jobs resulting from combined gains and losses, all within the nonmanufacturing sector. More specifically, government rose 225 followed by 50 more in wholesale-retail trade. Meanwhile, the 25 additions in the all other division was offset by the identical loss of 25 in transportation-public utilities. Finally, construction and manufacturing were unchanged yearly.

McAlester area employment may rise somewhat over the next two months as warmer weather permits more outside work activities. Specifically, some job additions are possible in construction and services during the upcoming period. Wholesale-retail trade could also edge upward. Nevertheless, projected employment increases may be tempered by the potential effects of the national recession. Unemployment may edge downward through April if these projections materialize.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Wage & Salary	**11,175**	**11,200**	**10,900**	**-25**	**275**
Manufacturing	1,650	1,700	1,650	-50	0
Nonmanufacturing	9,525	9,500	9,250	25	275
Construction	300	300	300	0	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	325	325	350	0	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,325	2,350	2,275	-25	50
All Other*	2,625	2,625	2,600	0	25
Government	3,950	3,900	3,725	50	225

p-*Preliminary;* r-*Revised.* *This area includes Pittsburg County only.*
* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Miami area employment held unchanged at 12,325 in February. This latest estimate was, however, down 225 from the corresponding month of 1981. Unemployment rose to 1,150 in February, up 100 monthly and 200 above one year earlier. Jobless rates were 8.5 percent this February compared to 7.9 in January and 7.0 percent for February 1981.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Labor Force	**13,475**	**13,375**	**13,500**	**100**	**-25**
Unemployment	1,150	1,050	950	100	200
Rate	*8.5*	*7.9*	*7.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,325	12,325	12,550	0	-225

Nonfarm wage and salary employment held unchanged in February from the previous month. Manufacturing cut back 75 jobs and the nonmanufacturing sector added an equal number over this 30-day span. In the latter group, trade and the all other category gained 25 and 75, respectively. On the other hand, government dipped nominally lower, while construction and transportation-public utilities remained unchanged.

Over the year, nonfarm payroll jobs decreased by 200 as the nonfactory sector dropped 150 and factory jobs were cut by 50. More specifically, losses of 25 each occurred in transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade. Government, however, had the largest loss, 150, since February 1981. Construction held steady over this period. In manufacturing, the metals, machinery and transportation equipment group dropped by 125, but 75 workers were added in all other manufacturing.

Employment should increase through April as warmer weather permits more outside work activities. Some job growth usually occurs in wholesale-retail trade and services. Unemployment may hold close to the current level or edge slightly higher.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Wage & Salary	**10,200**	**10,200**	**10,400**	**0**	**-200**
Manufacturing	4,125	4,200	4,175	-75	-50
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	450	425	575	25	-125
All Other Manufacturing	3,675	3,775	3,600	-100	75
Nonmanufacturing	6,125	6,050	6,275	75	-150
Construction	175	175	175	0	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	125	125	150	0	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,950	1,925	1,975	25	-25
All Other*	1,875	1,800	1,825	75	50
Government	2,000	2,025	2,150	-25	-150

p-*Preliminary*; r-*Revised*. *This area includes Ottawa County only.*

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Muskogee area employment decreased in February to 25,050, down 50 from January and some 1,100 off the year-ago level. Unemployment edged slightly higher over the month and was up 225 from February 1981. This increase pushed the jobless rate to 8.2 this February compared to 8.1 a month ago and 7.1 a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Labor Force	**27,275**	**27,300**	**28,150**	**-25**	**-875**
Unemployment	2,225	2,200	2,000	25	225
Rate	*8.2*	*8.1*	*7.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	25,050	25,100	26,150	-50	-1,100

Nonfarm wage and salary employment dipped only slightly lower in February than January, but was significantly below the year-earlier level. Over the month, losses occurred in trade and the all other industry group of 50 each, while government slipped by a minimum number. On the other hand, manufacturing added 100 workers. Construction and transportation-public utilities remained unchanged over the month.

Over the year, nonfarm payroll jobs skidded by 1,000 as construction led with 650 fewer workers and government payrolls dropped by 450 during this twelve-month span. Minor losses also occurred in wholesale-retail trade and the all other group. Conversely, transportation-public utilities increased by 175 jobs. Manufacturing held unchanged as a gain of 125 was offset by a like increase in the all other manufacturing category.

Employment prospects appear favorable through April as spring weather opens up new job opportunities. Unemployment may not fluctuate too much during this forecast period. However, possible layoffs could affect the job outlook. Also, more persons from out of state are entering the local labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Wage & Salary	**22,325**	**22,350**	**23,325**	**-25**	**-1,000**
Manufacturing	4,975	4,875	4,975	100	0
Food & Kindred Products	875	850	750	25	125
All Other Manufacturing	4,100	4,025	4,225	75	-125
Nonmanufacturing	17,350	17,475	18,350	-125	-1,000
Construction	1,125	1,125	1,775	0	-650
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,675	1,675	1,500	0	175
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,975	5,025	5,000	-50	-25
All Other*	3,675	3,725	3,725	-50	-50
Government	5,900	5,925	6,350	-25	-450

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Muskogee County only.
** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Employment in Okmulgee County reached 12,575 during February, up 100 from January, but down 75 from the same month in 1981. Unemployment remained at 1,075, unchanged from the previous month. This latest jobless total, however, stood 175 higher than a year ago. Unemployment as a percent of the labor force was steady at 7.9 percent between January and February, but up from the 6.6 rate a year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Labor Force	**13,650**	**13,550**	**13,550**	**100**	**100**
Unemployment	1,075	1,075	900	0	175
Rate	*7.9*	*7.9*	*6.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,575	12,475	12,650	100	-75

Nonfarm wage and salary employment reached 9,900 in February, up 100 from the previous month. A gain of 150 in government was primarily responsible; manufacturing also added 25 jobs. These gains were partially offset by 75 fewer workers in the trade division. Mining, construction, transportation-public utilities and the all other group were unchanged over this 30-day period.

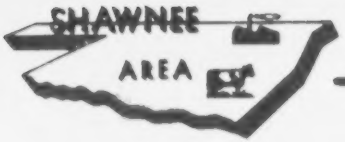
Compared to a year ago, nonfarm wage and salary employment dropped by 50 jobs. Specifically, manufacturing led on the downslide with a drop of 175, and wholesale-retail trade counted 50 fewer employees over this 12-month span. Conversely, gains of 75 each occurred in the all other industry group and government. Transportation-public utilities also inched slightly higher. Mining and construction held at year-ago levels.

Employment in Okmulgee County could increase with the advent of spring weather as outside opportunities develop. More specifically, small job additions may occur in services and construction. Some limited job growth is possible in trade, due to spring sales. Unemployment may remain close to its present level, unless layoffs occur.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Wage & Salary	**9,900**	**9,800**	**9,950**	**100**	**-50**
Manufacturing	1,250	1,225	1,425	25	-175
Nonmanufacturing	8,650	8,575	8,525	75	125
Mining	700	700	700	0	0
Construction	275	275	275	0	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	325	325	300	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,050	2,125	2,100	-75	-50
All Other*	2,100	2,100	2,025	0	75
Government	3,200	3,050	3,125	150	75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.
** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*



Shawnee area employment slipped to 28,450 in February, slightly less than January's revised estimate. Over the year, employment stood 1,375 above the February 1981 total. Unemployment dropped 1,575 from 1,925 the preceding month. This latest joblessness was, however, 175 more than the same period in 1981. February's jobless rate fell to 5.2 percent from 6.3 in January, but was up considerably from the 4.9 rate of a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Labor Force	30,025	30,425	29,475	-400	1,550
Unemployment	1,575	1,925	1,400	-350	175
Rate	*5.2*	*6.3*	*4.9*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	28,450	28,500	27,075	-50	1,375

Nonfarm employment in February rose to 16,175, up from 15,975 in January. Most significant change during this period was a 200 gain in the services sector of the all other division, where a private educational institution added to their staff for the new school term. Manufacturing and wholesale-retail trade had the only other over-the-month changes; specifically, manufacturing added 25 and trade had an offsetting loss. Mining, construction, transportation-public utilities and government were unchanged over this 30-day span.

Year-ago comparisons showed 725 more jobs among wage and salary firms this February. Trade led with 300 additions; manufacturing followed with 225 more. Other noteworthy changes were in government, up 150, together with construction and transportation-public utilities with 75 additions apiece.

Employment may show little change through April, perhaps rising slightly as warmer weather creates new job opportunities. Unemployment may not change materially, unless area layoffs reflecting the national recession, occur during this forecast period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Wage & Salary	16,175	15,975	15,450	200	725
Manufacturing	2,775	2,750	2,550	25	225
Food & Kindred Products	300	300	325	0	-25
All Other Manufacturing	2,475	2,450	2,225	25	250
Nonmanufacturing	13,400	13,225	12,900	175	500
Mining	775	775	775	0	0
Construction	950	950	875	0	75
Transportation & Public Utilities	875	875	800	0	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,100	4,125	3,800	-25	300
All Other*	3,450	3,250	3,550	200	-100
Government	3,250	3,250	3,100	0	150

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

Stillwater area employment rose to 29,575 during February, or 675 more than January and 700 above the February 1981 total. Unemployment also increased, rising to 925 from 800, up 125 monthly and 300 yearly. The jobless rate was 3.0 percent in February compared to 2.7 percent the month before and 2.1 percent twelve months ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Labor Force	**30,500**	**29,700**	**29,500**	**800**	**1,000**
Unemployment	925	800	625	125	300
Rate	*3.0*	*2.7*	*2.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	29,575	28,900	28,875	675	700

Nonfarm wage and salary employment climbed to 24,625 in February versus 23,950 the previous month. This net increase of 675 resulted from job growth of 725 in the nonmanufacturing sector. Conversely, manufacturing dropped by 50 jobs. In the former category, a gain of 700 in goverment was instrumental in this sector's overall growth. Mining added 50 and construction, 25, but trade and the all other industry group posted losses of 25 each. Finally, transportation-public utilities held unchanged from the previous month.

Over the year, wage and salary jobs increased 450, mainly reflecting a 350 job gain in the all other sector as service employment was up over this twelve-month span. Manufacturing had the next largest increase, 175, followed by 75 additions in mining and 50 new jobs each in transportation-public utilities and government. On the downside, trade sustained a 175 job loss and construction employment was down 75 from February 1981.

Employment may hold close to current levels in the Stillwater area. Some minor increases are possible in several industries, but layoffs are still anticipated in manufacturing. Economic improvement may not come until May. Also, the jobless situation is not expected to change materially through April, but could edge upward.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Feb 1982p	Jan 1982r	Feb 1981r	Absolute Change From Jan 1982 Feb 1982	Absolute Change From Feb 1981 Feb 1982
Total Wage & Salary	**24,625**	**23,950**	**24,175**	**675**	**450**
Manufacturing	2,850	2,900	2,675	-50	175
Nonmanufacturing	21,775	21,050	21,500	725	275
Mining	725	675	650	50	75
Construction	850	825	925	25	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	900	900	850	0	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,850	4,675	4,825	-25	-175
All Other*	3,200	3,225	2,850	-25	350
Government	11,450	10,750	11,400	700	50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Payne County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - Pontotoc County unemployment held unchanged at 4.4 percent in February when compared to the previous month. This latest rate was, however, up from the 4.0 percent recorded a year ago. The Ada office of the Oklahoma Employment Service continued to report no outstanding surplus occupations and no specific labor demands during this period. Construction advanced on schedule on a number of projects. Most of the work underway was on the inside and, therefore, weather was not a factor. High interest rates has brought new construction to a virtual standstill during the past several months.

ALTUS - The Altus job service office in February continued to report a surplus of waiter/waitress, child-care attendants and material handlers. Many of these registrants were military dependents seeking to supplement family incomes. Construction totaled over one half-million dollars, with commercial projects accounting for three-fourths of the dollar volume. Jackson County joblessness reached 4.6 percent of the labor force compared to 4.0 percent in January, and 4.5 percent a year earlier.

BARTLESVILLE - The local Employment Service in Bartlesville showed a sharp rise in the number of applicants registered for work in February compared to January. Much of this increase was due to adverse weather. Also, many were newcomers in this area, either looking for work or seeking higher paying jobs. In spite of the increase in applicants, the jobless rate in Washington County dipped to 2.6 from 3.0 percent in January, but was slightly higher than the 2.4 percent in February 1981.

CHICKASHA - Chickasha's local Job Service office reported surplus applicants in several occupations during February: general sales clerks, cashier-checker, nurse aide, heavy-duty truck driver and rotary-driller helper. Also, there were numerous persons seeking work in local factories as production assemblers. Economic conditions appeared stable in this area. Joblessness in Grady County dipped to 3.8 from 3.9 percent in January, but was considerably above the 2.9 rate of a year ago.

CLAREMORE - The Claremore office of the Employment Service reported a relatively low demand for labor in February, especially when compared to a year ago. Employer needs in most occupations were filled satisfactorily. Specific vacancies, however, existed for steel fabricators and retail employees. Longstanding need also existed for restaurant cooks. At the same time, cashier-checkers and production assemblers were in surplus supply. One large industrial construction project was underway, but residential building remained slow. The jobless rate in Rogers County stood at 4.4 percent in February, up from 4.1 in January and 3.7 percent in February 1981.

CLINTON - No applicant surpluses existed in the Clinton area again in February, but many out of state applicants were requesting information concerning the labor market. Some labor demands remained unfilled at month's end: oil field personnel, welders and retail employees. Although cold weather held construction work to a slow pace, some new residential building was underway to accomodate the continued influx of persons from other states. Also, a number of large-scale commercial projects were started in February. Custer County's jobless rate remained at a low 2.9 percent from 2.8 in January.

DUNCAN - Labor supply remained about the same in February compared to January, according to the Duncan Job Service. The same surpluses occurred again in February. These were construction workers, truck drivers, general office clerks, cashiers and waitresses. This oversupply was attributed to lack of turnover in the job market. No specific labor demands were listed for February by the local Employment Service office. Two major multi-million dollar construction projects were in progress — a regional hospital and a motel. Their combined dollar value was estimated at $1,600,000. Stephens County continued to have a low 2.2 jobless rate in February — the same as the previous month-and year-ago level.

DURANT - Durant's Job Service office reported labor surpluses of construction workers, welders, nurse aides and cashier-checkers during Feburary. Weather conditions, temporary layoffs and the availability of local college students were reasons given for the labor oversupply. Meanwhile, labor demand existed for sewing machine operators at local apparel factories. Several construction projects were started in February. Bryan County unemployment edged up to 4.2 percent from 4.0 percent in January, but was down from 5.1 percent a year ago.

GUYMON - The Guymon local Job Service office reported the following applicant surpluses in February: general office clerk, construction worker, cashier-checker, rotary-driller helper, and general farm worker. Demand existed for arc welders and oil field roustabouts. No large building projects were started in February. The dollar volume of building permits for February was large compared to the past several months; mostly repair and remodeling. Texas County's jobless rate remained at a low 2.5 percent.

HOLDENVILLE - The labor supply in the Holdenville area remained stable in February with the exception of rotary driller helpers as some rigs were down for repairs or no locations were available. No major construction work was underway except for a local housing manufacturer, with large orders of homes being shipped out of state. Unemployment rose to 9.0 percent in Seminole County during February, up from 7.4 in January.

HUGO - The local Employment Service office in Hugo reported a surplus of sewing machine operators in February resulting from a previous plant shutdown. However, some experienced workers have been hired by another firm. No specific labor demands were listed and the local office indicated a large surplus of applicants available to meet all job openings in this area. Choctaw County joblessness dipped to 13.4 from 13.6 percent in January.

NORMAN - A large surplus of job applicants were registered with the Norman Job Service office in February. Many of these were auto assembly workers. Also, out of state jobseekers constituted a sizeable portion of the total. Construction workers increased due to seasonality and the high interest rates which have curtailed building activities. Nevertheless, some labor demands existed at month's end. Those included vacancies for secretaries/typists, fast food workers, factory production workers and janitors. Cleveland County joblessness slipped to 4.6 from January's 5.2 rate, but was up considerably from the low 2.5 rate a year ago.

POTEAU - The local Employment Service office in Poteau indicated an increase in surplus labor supply during February due to slower general business activity and a drop in construction. Labor demand was reported for licensed practical nurses and sewing machine operators. LeFlore County joblessness stood at 9.4 percent, about the same as January.

PRYOR - Pryor's Job Service office continued to show a large surplus of entry-level and construction craft workers in February. Job openings remained slow in the area. Only a few construction projects were underway. Mayes County joblessness slipped to 6.9 percent, down from the 7.7 rate in January, but still substantially above the 6.1 percent in February 1981.

SALLISAW - The Employment Service office in Sallisaw reported no change in the labor market during February, unchanged from November, when production assemblers, construction workers and material handlers were in surplus. Sequoyah County's unemployment dropped to 9.9 percent in February from January's 13.1 rate.

SAPULPA - The local Employment Service office in Sapulpa reported several occupational groups with surplus applicants during February. Specifically, these included construction workers, (skilled and unskilled), specialized workers in glass manufacturing, heavy-duty truck drivers and welder-fitters. Labor demand existed for retail salespersons, department managers, general clerks, motel cleaners and warehouse laborers. Unemployment in Creek County held steady with 5.1 percent of the labor force idle.

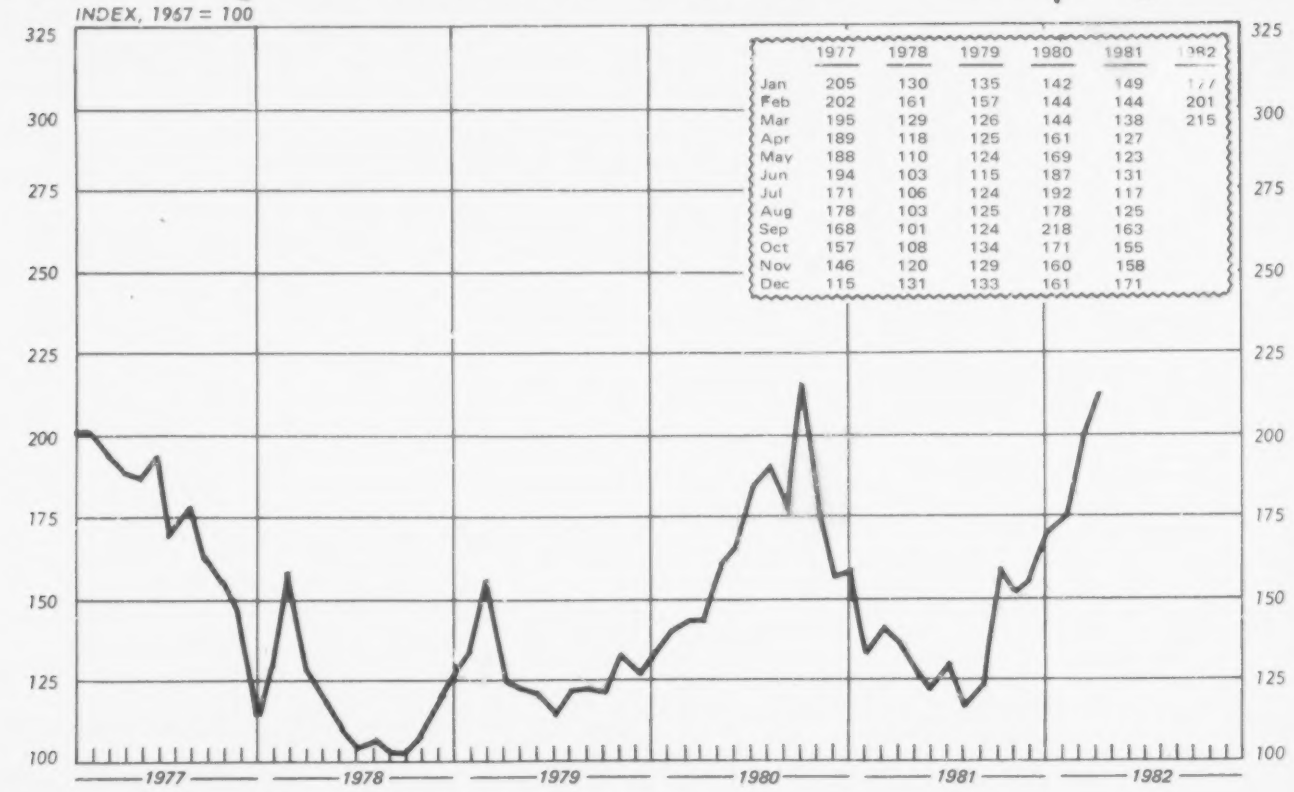
SEMINOLE - Labor surplus in the Seminole area increased in February from the previous month. Cashier-checker, sewing-machine operator, roustabout, construction worker and both light-and heavy-duty truck drivers were listed in oversupply. No outstanding labor demand was reported. Seminole County's jobless rate rose to 6.3 from 5.2 percent in January.

TAHLEQUAH - The surplus labor supply rose sharply in the Tahlequah area during February, mostly reflecting seasonal layoffs as well as college students available in the local labor market. The number of construction workers showed the most significant increase as weather and other factors curtailed new work. Cherokee County joblessness inched up to 6.1 percent, slightly above the 5.9 rate in January.

WOODWARD - Clerical and construction applicants were the most numerous in the Woodward labor market during February. Building permits issued for this period were down from January. Unemployment in Woodward County edged up to 2.9 percent from 2.4 percent the previous month.

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment*



	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Jan	205	130	135	142	149	177
Feb	202	161	157	144	144	201
Mar	195	129	126	144	138	215
Apr	189	118	125	161	127	
May	188	110	124	169	123	
Jun	194	103	115	187	131	
Jul	171	106	124	192	117	
Aug	178	103	125	178	125	
Sep	168	101	124	218	163	
Oct	157	108	134	171	155	
Nov	146	120	129	160	158	
Dec	115	131	133	161	171	

* *State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.*

TABLE II

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1981 - 1982

YEAR AND MONTH	MANUFACTURING			DURABLE GOODS			STONE, CLAY & GLASS			PRIMARY METALS		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1981												
February	$314.82	39.5	$7.97	$318.40	39.8	$8.00	$304.05	36.5	$8.33	$348.87	40.1	$8.70
March	328.44	40.8	8.05	336.66	41.3	8.20	337.71	40.3	8.38	348.57	39.7	8.78
April	329.65	40.3	8.18	337.79	40.6	8.32	351.78	41.0	8.58	346.23	38.3	9.04
May	331.70	40.6	8.17	343.19	41.1	8.35	353.79	40.9	8.65	353.72	38.7	9.14
June	327.24	40.4	8.10	335.36	40.6	8.26	366.45	41.5	8.83	360.21	38.9	9.26
July	332.88	40.3	8.26	343.10	40.7	8.43	364.90	41.0	8.90	349.68	38.3	9.13
August	323.43	40.2	8.17	338.58	40.5	8.36	360.26	40.8	8.83	352.28	38.5	9.15
September	321.79	39.1	8.23	322.63	38.5	8.38	364.21	40.2	9.06	323.41	35.5	9.11
October	353.32	39.4	8.46	345.71	39.6	8.73	326.24	37.2	8.77	380.57	40.1	9.74
November	339.69	40.2	8.45	349.57	40.6	8.61	361.56	40.9	8.84	389.64	39.8	9.79
December	344.97	40.3	8.56	355.37	40.8	8.71	378.59	42.3	8.95	373.82	39.6	9.44
1982												
January r	335.40	39.0	8.60	343.09	39.3	8.73	325.16	38.7	8.86	354.75	37.5	9.46
February p	335.09	39.1	8.57	346.18	39.7	8.72	321.13	36.7	8.75	375.00	38.9	9.64

	FABRICATED METALS			FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS			MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL			OIL FIELD MACHINERY		
1981												
February	$307.69	40.7	$7.56	$314.92	40.3	$7.74	$306.06	40.7	$7.52	$341.60	42.7	$8.00
March	314.00	41.1	7.64	323.11	40.9	7.90	313.40	41.4	7.57	339.77	42.9	7.92
April	309.97	40.1	7.73	319.55	40.5	7.89	312.26	40.5	7.71	344.32	42.3	8.14
May	323.47	41.9	7.72	343.40	42.5	8.08	316.57	41.0	7.77	347.01	43.0	8.07
June	323.38	41.3	7.83	342.30	42.0	8.15	313.47	40.5	7.74	327.18	41.0	7.98
July	328.03	40.8	8.04	334.56	40.8	8.20	312.66	40.5	7.72	327.39	41.6	7.87
August	337.79	41.6	8.12	344.42	41.9	8.22	317.29	41.1	7.72	333.11	41.9	7.96
September	336.60	40.8	8.25	325.94	39.7	8.21	316.24	40.8	7.80	339.87	41.6	8.17
October	328.32	39.7	8.27	328.83	39.1	8.41	323.42	41.2	7.85	351.82	42.8	8.22
November	335.72	40.4	8.31	351.82	41.1	8.56	329.13	41.4	7.95	357.79	42.9	8.34
December	345.42	40.4	8.55	359.24	40.5	8.87	334.10	41.4	8.07	351.12	41.9	8.38
1982												
January r	343.94	39.9	8.62	360.10	40.1	8.98	329.28	40.7	8.09	346.08	41.2	8.40
February p	339.89	39.8	8.54	353.51	39.9	8.86	330.86	40.3	8.21	351.88	41.3	8.52

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE II (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1981 - 1982

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT			NONDURABLE GOODS			FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS		
1981												
February	$306.82	40.8	$7.52	$402.34	39.1	$10.29	$307.70	38.9	$7.91	$277.48	38.7	$7.17
March	308.32	41.0	7.52	478.29	43.6	10.97	305.71	39.6	7.72	289.02	39.7	7.28
April	307.34	40.6	7.57	475.63	43.2	11.01	310.87	39.5	7.87	284.31	39.0	7.29
May	311.54	41.1	7.58	471.33	42.5	11.09	308.88	39.6	7.80	284.14	39.3	7.23
June	311.71	40.8	7.64	428.33	40.6	10.55	309.60	40.0	7.74	284.31	40.1	7.09
July	303.16	40.1	7.56	480.22	42.8	11.22	311.65	39.4	7.91	293.76	40.8	7.20
August	336.17	41.4	8.12	413.11	38.5	10.73	308.47	39.7	7.77	296.23	41.2	7.19
September	330.05	41.0	8.05	326.11	29.3	11.13	319.58	40.3	7.93	301.92	40.8	7.40
October	336.20	41.1	8.18	459.91	37.3	12.33	307.71	39.0	7.89	285.77	39.2	7.29
November	341.55	41.2	8.29	446.06	39.2	11.43	317.91	39.2	8.11	286.38	39.5	7.25
December	359.96	42.7	8.43	450.43	39.1	11.52	324.66	39.4	8.24	297.92	40.7	7.32
1982												
January r	345.68	41.3	8.37	436.63	38.2	11.43	320.32	38.5	8.32	321.92	41.7	7.72
February p	347.33	41.3	8.41	454.61	39.6	11.48	313.88	38.0	8.26	321.86	41.8	7.70
	APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			PRINTING & PUBLISHING			NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS			PETROLEUM REFINING		
1981												
February	$162.72	36.0	$4.52	$287.23	38.4	$7.48	$280.02	35.9	$7.80	$518.67	41.4	$12.48
March	166.81	36.5	4.57	294.75	39.3	7.50	292.61	38.1	7.68	474.12	41.3	11.48
April	165.34	36.1	4.58	291.00	38.8	7.50	288.33	37.3	7.73	526.95	45.0	11.71
May	168.82	36.7	4.60	306.52	39.5	7.76	297.59	38.3	7.77	492.58	43.9	11.22
June	169.41	37.9	4.47	312.03	39.8	7.84	297.08	37.7	7.88	480.22	42.8	11.22
July	160.91	35.6	4.52	306.52	39.5	7.76	299.00	37.8	7.91	499.82	43.2	11.57
August	167.03	37.2	4.49	306.92	39.5	7.77	305.34	38.7	7.89	455.80	41.1	11.09
September	164.94	36.9	4.47	318.48	41.2	7.73	320.38	41.5	7.72	512.86	44.1	11.63
October	160.56	35.6	4.51	322.29	40.9	7.88	317.19	39.5	8.03	466.86	41.5	11.25
November	165.52	36.7	4.51	323.61	40.1	8.07	329.86	38.4	8.59	540.58	42.2	12.81
December	157.75	34.9	4.52	331.29	40.5	8.18	315.98	38.3	8.25	536.31	42.7	12.56
1982												
January r	149.31	32.6	4.58	313.24	38.2	8.20	309.89	36.5	8.49	509.50	41.9	12.16
February p	144.90	31.5	4.60	317.95	38.4	8.28	325.24	37.6	8.65	466.34	38.7	12.05

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE II (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1981 - 1982

NONMANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXTRACTION			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
1981															
February	$361.75	35.5	$10.19	$419.06	45.6	$ 9.19	$349.84	39.8	$8.79	$288.55	39.8	$7.25	$185.54	32.1	$5.78
March	389.13	38.3	10.16	433.34	47.0	9.22	359.72	40.6	8.86	294.44	40.5	7.27	188.75	32.6	5.79
April	396.13	38.2	10.37	430.13	46.4	9.27	357.14	40.4	8.84	300.92	40.5	7.43	194.96	33.1	5.89
May	391.03	37.1	10.54	442.23	46.6	9.49	360.53	40.6	8.88	299.15	40.1	7.46	198.40	33.4	5.94
June	400.50	37.5	10.68	443.02	46.1	9.61	367.02	41.1	8.93	303.89	40.9	7.43	205.20	34.2	6.00
July	417.49	38.8	10.76	452.45	46.5	9.73	368.59	41.0	8.99	299.09	40.2	7.44	209.30	34.2	6.12
August	401.79	37.1	10.83	455.90	47.0	9.70	387.32	40.9	9.47	305.16	40.1	7.61	207.09	34.4	6.02
September	406.54	37.4	10.87	454.49	47.0	9.67	386.10	40.9	9.44	311.20	40.0	7.78	214.49	34.1	6.29
October	376.49	33.2	11.34	448.96	46.9	9.53	395.78	41.4	9.56	317.19	40.1	7.91	198.14	32.8	5.98
November	408.13	36.1	11.25	454.58	47.6	9.55	394.47	40.5	9.74	318.24	40.6	7.80	195.52	32.8	5.97
December	430.53	38.1	11.30	484.12	50.8	9.53	393.33	41.1	9.57	323.16	40.7	7.94	204.49	33.8	6.05
1982															
January r	377.03	32.9	11.46	472.91	46.5	10.17	397.70	41.0	9.70	320.80	39.9	8.04	203.28	33.0	6.16
February p	378.33	31.9	11.86	472.66	46.8	10.10	395.60	40.7	9.72	332.40	40.0	8.31	200.64	33.0	6.08

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 139,500 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1981 benchmark.
Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**
*p - Preliminary; r - Revised. * Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

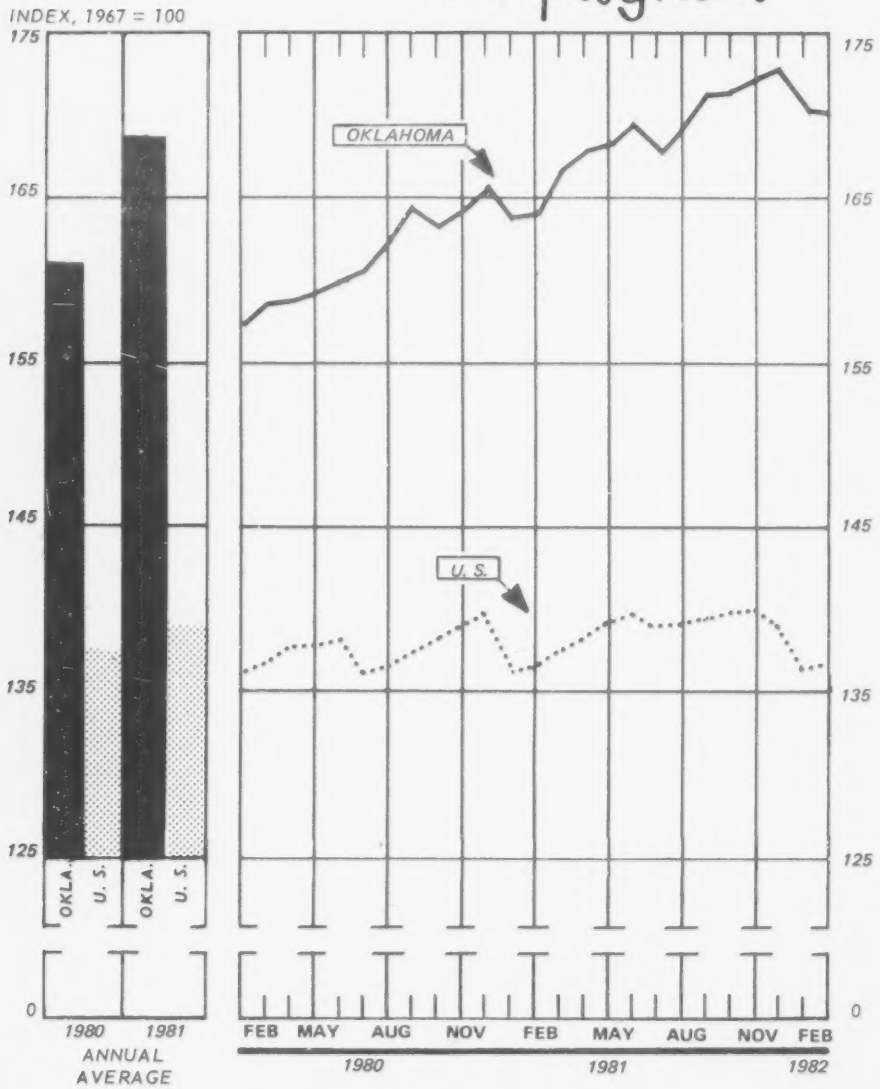


TABLE III

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES†

1980 - 1982

PLACE	Feb 1982	Jan 1982	Dec 1981	Feb 1981	Feb 1980
State Total	**24,776**	**23,824**	**19,134**	**18,812**	**18,146**
Ada	305	353	392	328	336
Altus	128	114	91	179	127
Ardmore	364	304	271	484	330
Bartlesville	418	340	202	228	246
Broken Arrow*	358	350	303	204	171
Chickasha	187	164	136	161	188
Claremore*	347	354	308	286	281
Clinton	139	117	52	80	63
Duncan	148	124	94	166	158
Durant	275	253	212	338	353
Edmond*	305	284	209	195	150
Elk City	41	81	71	58	89
Enid	270	213	161	141	221
Guymon	37	18	8	26	36
Holdenville	281	333	289	211	246
Hugo	387	403	311	401	264
Idabel	618	749	533	496	413
Lawton SMSA***	430	615	361	477	613
McAlester	551	554	388	459	773
Miami	836	759	658	637	588
Muskogee	1,174	1,176	968	990	796
Norman*	524	440	348	234	329
Oklahoma City SMSA***	7,544	6,387	5,277	4,738	3,995
Okmulgee	550	585	476	439	546
Ponca City	468	650	513	334	299
Poteau	538	515	463	426	417
Pryor	655	611	499	507	520
Sallisaw**	471	655	395	440	363
Sapulpa*	555	553	434	307	285
Seminole	169	168	122	97	98
Shawnee	704	587	464	414	425
Stillwater	424	307	162	190	156
Tahlequah	420	458	397	391	412
Tulsa SMSA***	5,812	5,353	4,438	4,189	4,236
Woodward	106	99	103	36	39
All Other	1,685	1,977	1,590	1,672	1,745

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

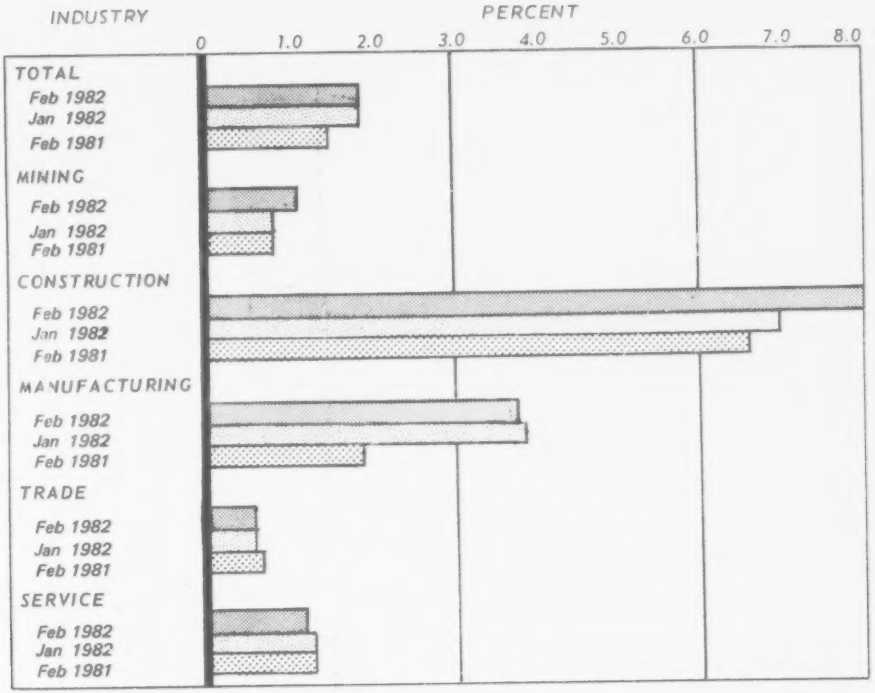
** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT July 1980 — June 1981	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT Feb 1982	Jan 1982	Feb 1981
TOTAL	953,600	18,366	17,978	13,963
MINING	86,000	925	725	545
CONSTRUCTION	55,900	4,455	3,918	4,003
MANUFACTURING	194,200	7,411	7,521	3,671
TRADE	268,200	1,610	1,592	1,896
SERVICE	172,600	2,103	2,227	2,130

* *Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.*

TABLE IV

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA FEBRUARY 1982*

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**23,812**	**100.0**	**16,540**	**7,272**	**9,241**	**10,955**	**3,616**	**19,172**	**7,730**	**8,992**	**2,850**	**2,185**	**890**	**921**	**355**	**1,015**	**321**	**466**	**228**
Mining	**1,486**	**6.2**	**1,361**	**127**	**835**	**499**	**154**	**1,396**	**793**	**455**	**148**	**44**	**19**	**21**	**4**	**44**	**19**	**23**	**2**
Contract Construction	**6,131**	**25.7**	**5,882**	**249**	**2,473**	**2,801**	**857**	**5,228**	**2,038**	**2,440**	**750**	**484**	**221**	**206**	**65**	**250**	**80**	**132**	**38**
Manufacturing, Total	**8,370**	**35.2**	**5,391**	**2,979**	**3,016**	**4,251**	**1,103**	**6,193**	**2,483**	**2,915**	**795**	**678**	**296**	**293**	**89**	**270**	**105**	**122**	**43**
Food & Kindred Products	469	2.0	259	210	213	188	68	359	152	154	53	62	30	24	8	47	31	9	7
Apparel & Related Products	473	2.0	38	435	169	224	80	407	141	197	69	18	11	6	1	29	10	10	9
Lumber & Wood Products	251	1.1	207	44	85	103	63	210	80	82	48	20	3	9	8	14	0	10	4
Printing & Publishing	63	.3	26	37	25	28	10	54	22	24	8	6	2	3	1	3	1	1	1
Refining	130	.5	85	45	79	35	16	118	76	29	13	10	2	6	2	2	1	0	1
Stone, Clay & Glass	504	2.1	340	164	150	260	94	416	111	223	82	58	21	27	10	17	9	6	2
Primary Metal Products	325	1.4	267	58	158	136	31	248	133	93	22	58	22	28	8	13	2	11	0
Fabricated Metal Products	995	4.2	777	218	458	412	124	881	411	357	113	78	41	30	7	31	6	22	3
Machinery, except Electrical	223	.9	166	57	102	93	28	192	86	85	21	26	14	5	7	4	1	3	0
Electrical Machinery	388	1.6	184	204	172	124	92	322	143	106	73	32	15	7	10	27	9	9	9
Transportation Equipment	3,363	14.1	2,354	1,009	873	2,178	312	1,961	665	1,161	135	210	88	106	16	47	17	27	3
All Other Manufacturing	1,186	5.0	688	498	531	470	185	1,025	463	404	158	100	37	42	21	36	18	14	4
Transportation & Public Utilities	**1,068**	**4.5**	**880**	**188**	**389**	**519**	**160**	**911**	**314**	**456**	**141**	**129**	**58**	**48**	**15**	**14**	**6**	**5**	**3**
Wholesale & Retail Trade	**2,391**	**10.0**	**1,049**	**1,342**	**971**	**1,003**	**417**	**2,040**	**837**	**847**	**356**	**263**	**109**	**113**	**41**	**88**	**21**	**34**	**13**
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**376**	**1.6**	**85**	**291**	**154**	**155**	**67**	**338**	**137**	**141**	**61**	**26**	**10**	**13**	**5**	**7**	**5**	**1**	**1**
Services	**2,997**	**12.5**	**1,270**	**1,687**	**1,058**	**1,306**	**603**	**2,329**	**861**	**1,030**	**438**	**392**	**142**	**186**	**84**	**221**	**48**	**100**	**75**
State Government	**190**	**.8**	**88**	**102**	**58**	**78**	**54**	**141**	**43**	**60**	**38**	**33**	**6**	**13**	**14**	**16**	**9**	**5**	**2**
All Other	**831**	**3.5**	**534**	**297**	**287**	**343**	**201**	**586**	**224**	**248**	**123**	**104**	**28**	**48**	**28**	**125**	**30**	**46**	**49**

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE IV (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**23,812**	**100.0**	**16,540**	**7,272**	**9,241**	**10,955**	**3,616**	**19,172**	**7,730**	**8,582**	**2,860**	**2,165**	**869**	**921**	**355**	**1,015**	**321**	**466**	**226**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,734	7.3	1,083	651	568	835	331	1,498	505	729	264	120	37	46	37	97	16	53	28
Clerical	2,527	10.6	330	2,197	934	1,047	546	2,143	811	889	443	235	80	105	50	137	37	49	51
Sales	690	2.9	374	316	279	293	118	636	254	272	110	45	20	19	6	8	5	1	2
Service	1,582	6.6	553	1,029	616	670	296	1,158	450	497	211	309	136	127	46	104	26	42	34
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	276	1.2	226	50	104	127	45	226	90	108	28	21	11	6	4	28	3	13	12
Processing	669	2.8	439	230	280	288	101	557	232	244	81	74	22	37	15	32	22	6	4
Machine Trades	1,594	6.7	1,328	266	716	662	216	1,379	618	577	184	123	48	57	18	52	26	17	9
Bench Work	1,713	7.2	613	1,100	670	732	311	1,435	565	617	253	140	53	57	30	100	40	36	24
Structural Work	9,479	39.8	8,420	1,059	3,380	4,933	1,166	7,104	2,764	3,478	862	739	305	342	92	347	98	201	48
Miscellaneous	3,533	14.8	3,163	370	1,691	1,360	482	3,025	1,440	1,174	411	357	177	124	56	110	46	50	14
INA	15	.1	11	4	3	8	4	11	1	7	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS

of Factory Employees

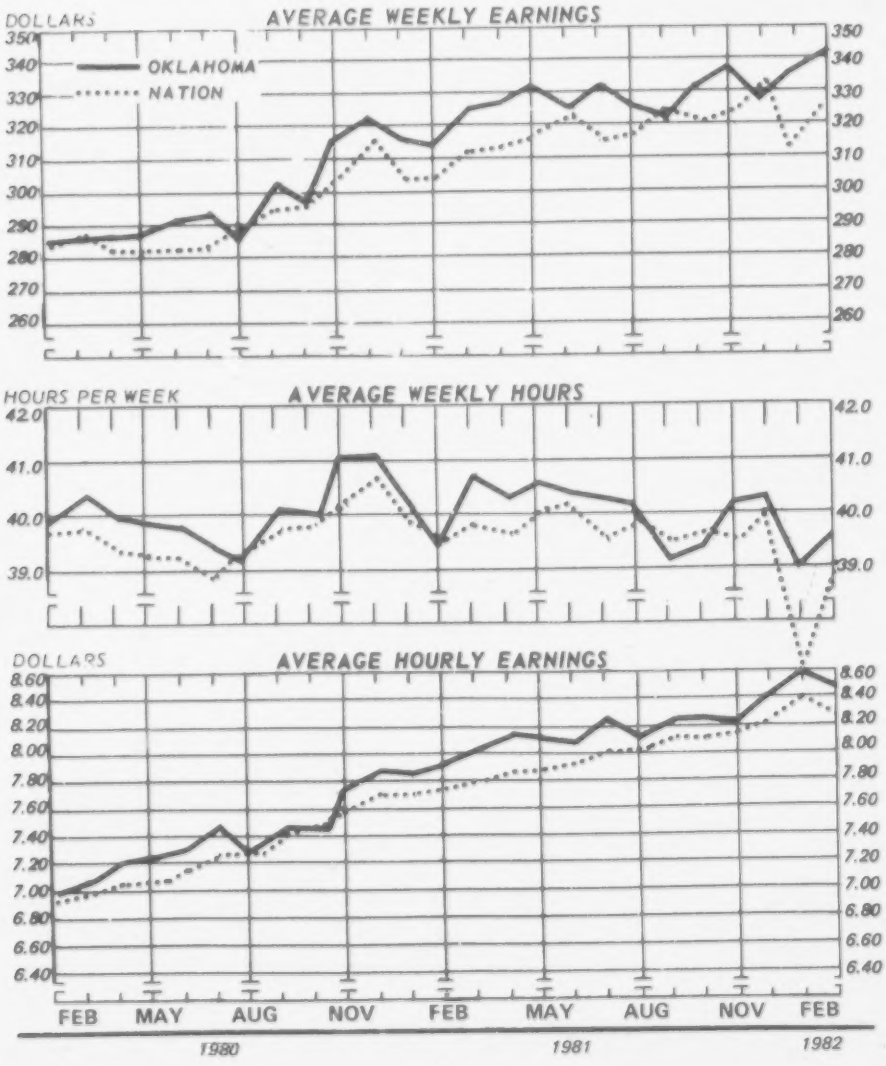


TABLE V

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

FEBRUARY 1982

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,382,100**	**69,500**	**1,451,600**	**4.8**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	429,500	20,700	450,200	4.6
Tulsa SMSA**	344,700	16,400	361,100	4.5
Lawton SMSA***	32,725	1,500	34,225	4.4
Adair	6,140	620	6,760	9.2
Alfalfa	3,110	40	3,150	1.3
Atoka	3,420	330	3,750	8.8
Beaver	3,170	60	3,230	1.9
Beckham	10,340	230	10,570	2.2
Blaine	5,510	170	5,680	3.0
Bryan	12,650	550	13,200	4.2
Caddo	13,040	480	13,520	3.6
Canadian	29,075	1,025	30,100	3.4
Carter	19,500	700	20,200	3.5
Cherokee	13,330	850	14,180	6.0
Choctaw	4,770	740	5,510	13.4
Cimarron	1,510	50	1,560	3.2
Cleveland	68,575	3,275	71,850	4.6
Coal	1,740	240	1,980	12.1
Comanche	32,725	1,500	34,225	4.4
Cotton	2,310	50	2,360	2.1
Craig	6,910	410	7,320	5.6
Creek	29,600	1,600	31,200	5.1
Custer	14,160	430	14,590	2.9
Delaware	8,640	720	9,360	7.7
Dewey	3,490	80	3,570	2.2
Ellis	2,590	60	2,650	2.3
Garfield	28,825	1,275	30,100	4.2
Garvin	11,240	420	11,660	3.6
Grady	18,020	720	18,740	3.8
Grant	2,700	50	2,750	1.8
Greer	2,540	60	2,600	2.3
Harmon	1,780	80	1,860	4.3
Harper	1,700	40	1,740	2.3
Haskell	4,490	430	4,920	8.7
Hughes	5,390	530	5,920	9.0
Jackson	9,530	460	9,990	4.6
Jefferson	2,910	110	3,020	3.6
Johnston	3,440	150	3,590	4.2
Kay	24,325	1,275	25,600	5.0
Kingfisher	8,390	370	8,760	4.2
Kiowa	5,360	140	5,500	2.5

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

FEBRUARY 1982

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,760	260	3,020	8.6
LeFlore	14,830	1,530	16,360	9.4
Lincoln	9,650	630	10,280	6.1
Logan	9,030	340	9,370	3.6
Love	2,380	90	2,470	3.6
McClain	10,450	300	10,750	2.8
McCurtain	11,780	1,240	13,020	9.5
McIntosh	5,730	500	6,230	8.0
Major	3,950	100	4,050	2.5
Marshall	3,710	190	3,900	4.9
Mayes	16,130	1,200	17,330	6.9
Murray	5,420	210	5,630	3.7
Muskogee	25,050	2,225	27,275	8.2
Noble	4,940	140	5,080	2.8
Nowata	5,340	320	5,660	5.7
Okfuskee	3,640	310	3,950	7.8
Oklahoma	292,950	14,525	307,475	4.7
Okmulgee	12,575	1,075	13,650	7.9
Osage	19,660	550	20,210	2.7
Ottawa	12,325	1,150	13,475	8.5
Pawnee	5,420	350	5,770	6.1
Payne	29,575	925	30,500	3.0
Pittsburg	11,775	1,075	12,850	8.4
Pontotoc	13,760	640	14,400	4.4
Pottawatomie	28,450	1,575	30,025	5.2
Pushmataha	2,580	410	2,990	13.7
Roger Mills	4,540	50	4,590	1.1
Rogers	23,210	1,070	24,280	4.4
Seminole	11,050	740	11,790	6.3
Sequoyah	11,210	1,230	12,440	9.9
Stephens	21,300	490	21,790	2.2
Texas	8,030	210	8,240	2.5
Tillman	4,270	170	4,440	3.8
Tulsa	235,225	10,975	246,200	4.5
Wagoner	20,890	970	21,860	4.4
Washington	24,550	660	25,210	2.6
Washita	7,440	220	7,660	2.9
Woods	5,380	140	5,520	2.5
Woodward	14,320	430	14,750	2.9

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE VI

SELECTED National ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS
(In Thousands)

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
Not Seasonally Adjusted					
1981					
Jan	104,671	96,128	2,860	93,268	8,543
Feb	104,808	96,383	2,773	93,609	8,425
Mar	105,106	97,318	2,905	94,413	8,087
Apr	105,678	98,282	3,257	95,026	7,396
May	106,347	98,803	3,435	95,367	7,545
Jun	107,621	99,341	3,763	95,578	8,279
Jul	108,408	100,474	3,814	96,660	7,934
Aug	107,771	100,013	3,808	96,205	7,758
Sep	105,964	98,277	3,551	94,726	7,687
Oct	106,926	98,902	3,517	95,385	8,024
Nov	106,864	98,393	3,238	95,155	8,470
Dec	108,574	99,562	2,870	96,691	9,013
1982					
Jan	108,014	97,831	2,883	94,948	10,183
Feb	108,324	97,946	2,853	95,093	10,378

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS*
(In Thousands)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

1981	
Jan	89,988
Feb	90,138
Mar	90,720
Apr	91,337
May	91,848
Jun	92,481
Jul	91,600
Aug	91,598
Sep	92,159
Oct **	92,424
Nov **	92,272
Dec	92,015
1982	
Jan	89,760
Feb	89,863

**Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1980 benchmark.*

***Revised* SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

(In Billions of Dollars) Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

1981	
Jan	2,300.7
Feb	2,318.2
Mar	2,340.4
Apr	2,353.7
May	2,367.4
Jun	2,384.3
Jul	2,419.2
Aug	2,443.4
Sep	2,462.6
Oct *	2,474.7
Nov *	2,492.0
Dec	2,490.9
1982	
Jan	2,497.7
Feb	2,509.9

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

TABLE VI (Cont.)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1972	1185.9
1973	1326.4
1974	1434.2
1975	1549.2
1976	1718.0
1977	1918.0
1978	2156.1
1979	2413.9
1980	2626.1
4th Quarter 1980	2730.6
1st Quarter 1981	2853.0
2nd Quarter 1981	2885.8
3rd Quarter 1981	2965.0
4th Quarter 1981	2995.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

New Construction Put in Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

Not Seasonally Adjusted in Current Dollars

1981	
Jan	16,882
Feb	16,184
Mar	18,020
Apr	19,254
May	19,978
Jun	21,297
Jul *	21,498
Aug *	21,407
Sep *	21,834
Oct *	21,261
Nov *	20,053
Dec	19,055
1982	
Jan	15,340

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1981	
Jan	151.4
Feb	151.8
Mar	152.1
Apr	151.9
May	152.7
Jun	152.9
Jul	153.9
Aug	153.6
Sep *	151.6
Oct *	149.1
Nov *	146.4
Dec	143.4
1982	
Jan	139.1
Feb	142.3

* Revised

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

	Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers
1981			
Jan	260.7	Jan	260.5
Feb	263.6	Feb	263.2
Mar	265.2	Mar	265.1
Apr	266.8	Apr	266.8
May	269.1	May	269.0
Jun	271.4	Jun	271.3
Jul	274.6	Jul	274.4
Aug	276.5	Aug	276.5
Sep	279.1	Sep	279.3
Oct	279.7	Oct	279.9
Nov	280.4	Nov	280.7
Dec	281.1	Dec	281.5
1982			
Jan	282.1	Jan	282.5
Feb	282.9	Feb	283.4

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

County Employment and Wage Data, 1979, Oklahoma — October 1980
Economic Base Reports — Coal, Love, McCurtain Counties
Directory of Labor Market Publications — October 1981
45th Annual Report to the Governor, 1981 — February 1, 1982
Handbook of Employment Security Program Statistics, Oklahoma, 1950-1980 — May 1981
Handbook of Labor Force Data for Selected Areas of Oklahoma —

Volume I — 1952-1963	Volume IV — 1970-1973
Volume II — 1964-1967	Volume V — 1973-1976
Volume III — 1968-1969	Volume VI — 1977-1980

Handbook of Oklahoma Employment Statistics
- Volume I — Revised Data Through 1980 — August 1981
- Volume II — Revised Data Through 1980 — April 1981

Indians in Oklahoma — June 1975
Manpower Information for Affirmative Action Programs — State of Oklahoma, and All Areas of the State
Occupational Wage Surveys — *Studies available for the following areas:*

Ada	Kay County	Oklahoma City+
Altus-Frederick	Lawton+	Okmulgee-Henryetta
Ardmore	McAlester	Payne and Noble Counties
Anadarko-Chickasha	Muskogee	Shawnee
Enid+	Midwest-Central Oklahoma*	Tulsa+
	Northeastern Oklahoma**	

Oklahoma Occupational Employment Statistics
- Bulletin 5: Government — March 1977
- Bulletin 6: Regulated and Trade Industries — June 1976
- Bulletin 7: Manufacturing Industries — June 1978
- Bulletin 11: Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries — Statewide — May 1979
- Bulletin 12: Oklahoma Occupational Employment and Job Openings, 1978-1984 — August 1980
- Bulletin 13: Occupational Employment and Job Openings — Oklahoma City SMSA — June 1980
- Bulletin 14: Tulsa SMSA Occupational Employment and Job Openings, 1978-1984 — November 1980
- Bulletin 15: Balance of Nonmanufacturing Industries — June 1979
- Bulletin 16: Manufacturing Industries/Hospitals, Spring 1980 — August 1981

Oklahoma Population Reports — Special Studies, June 1, 1980 — April 1, 1930 Census Enumerations — August 1981
Oklahoma Population Reports — Special Studies, April 1, 1930 — April 1, 1980 Census Enumerations — July 1981
Oklahoma Population Reports — Population Projections — 1970 — 2030 — December 1981
Selected Oklahoma Labor Force Statistics — October 1980
Women in Oklahoma — 1977
Youth in the Labor Force — August 1979

PERIODIC RELEASES

Labor Market Reviews — *Issued for the following areas:*

Ardmore	McAlester	Okmulgee-Henryetta
Enid+	Miami	Stillwater
Kay County	Muskogee	Shawnee
Lawton+	Oklahoma City+	Tulsa+

+ *Standard Metropolitan Area.*
* *Includes Beckham, Custer and Washita Counties.*
** *Includes Craig, Delaware, Nowata, Ottawa, Rogers, Mayes and Washington Counties.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE†											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**23,812**	**100.0**	**9,241**	**10,955**	**3,616**	**19,172**	**7,730**	**8,592**	**2,850**	**2,166**	**890**	**921**	**356**	**1,015**	**321**	**466**	**226**
Under 22	1,526	6.4	777	590	159	1,331	664	527	140	114	69	33	12	64	29	29	6
22-24	2,686	11.3	1,240	1,118	330	2,228	1,059	909	260	267	105	120	42	99	34	46	19
25-34	8,738	36.7	3,425	4,070	1,243	6,853	2,810	3,109	934	915	393	380	142	369	113	187	69
35-44	5,591	23.5	1,932	2,778	881	4,390	1,606	2,099	685	495	178	230	87	217	80	89	48
45-54	3,164	13.3	1,186	1,429	549	2,588	1,004	1,135	449	242	96	104	42	159	46	75	38
55 and over	2,105	8.8	681	970	454	1,782	587	813	382	132	48	54	30	87	19	42	26
Male-Total	**16,540**	**69.5**	**6,704**	**7,698**	**2,140**	**13,366**	**5,613**	**6,084**	**1,668**	**1,492**	**626**	**649**	**217**	**643**	**220**	**327**	**96**
Under 22	1,097	4.6	563	435	99	959	484	386	89	78	47	24	7	44	18	24	2
22-24	1,947	8.2	966	778	201	1,627	827	642	158	175	77	71	27	73	28	36	9
25-34	6,222	26.1	2,513	2,950	759	4,932	2,087	2,276	569	835	285	282	68	243	72	131	40
35-44	3,746	15.7	1,358	1,872	516	2,920	1,123	1,403	394	338	123	163	52	133	57	55	21
45-54	2,119	8.9	825	992	302	1,724	683	792	249	172	77	70	25	108	36	54	18
55 and over	1,409	5.9	477	669	263	1,193	409	555	229	94	37	39	18	42	9	27	6
Female-Total	**7,272**	**30.5**	**2,537**	**3,256**	**1,476**	**5,817**	**2,117**	**2,539**	**1,182**	**673**	**283**	**272**	**138**	**372**	**101**	**141**	**130**
Under 22	429	1.8	214	155	60	372	180	141	51	36	22	9	5	20	11	5	4
22-24	741	3.1	272	340	129	601	232	267	102	92	28	49	15	26	6	10	10
25-34	2,516	10.6	912	1,120	484	1,921	723	833	365	280	108	98	54	146	41	56	49
35-44	1,845	7.7	574	906	365	1,470	483	696	291	157	55	67	35	84	23	34	27
45-54	1,045	4.4	361	437	247	864	321	343	200	70	19	34	17	51	10	21	20
55 and over	696	2.9	204	301	191	589	178	258	153	38	11	15	12	45	10	15	20

* Based on data for week of March 14-20, 1982.

† Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.

TABLE VII

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1979 - 1982

MONTH	1979				1980				1981				1982				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	6.4	4.1	5.8	3.8	6.8	4.3	6.2	3.9	8.2	4.4	7.4	4.1	9.4	5.0	8.5	4.6	Jan
Feb	6.4	4.0	5.7	3.7	6.8	4.3	6.2	3.9	8.0	4.0	7.4	3.7	9.8	4.8	8.8	4.4	Feb
Mar	6.1	3.3	5.7	3.3	6.6	4.3	6.3	4.4	7.7	3.6	7.3	3.6					Mar
Apr	5.5	3.4	5.8	3.4	6.6	4.9	6.9	5.0	7.0	3.4	7.3	3.4					Apr
May	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.2	7.0	5.9	7.6	6.1	7.1	3.3	7.5	3.5					May
Jun	6.0	3.1	5.7	2.8	7.8	5.5	7.5	5.0	7.7	3.5	7.4	3.2					Jun
Jul	5.8	3.4	5.7*	3.2	7.9	5.4	7.6	5.1	7.3	3.4	7.2	3.2					Jul
Aug	5.9	3.0	5.9	3.1	7.5	5.0	7.6	5.2	7.2	3.1	7.3	3.3					Aug
Sep	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.4	7.1	4.7	7.4	5.1	7.3	3.4	7.6	3.6					Sep
Oct	5.6	3.3	5.9	3.5	7.1	4.7	7.6	5.0	7.5	3.6	8.0	3.8					Oct
Nov	5.6	3.5	5.8	3.7	7.1	4.5	7.5	4.8	7.9	3.9	8.3	4.0					Nov
Dec	5.6	3.9	5.9	4.1	6.9	4.3	7.4	4.5	8.3	3.8	8.8	4.0					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	5.8	3.4	--	--	7.1	4.8	--	--	7.8	3.8	--	--					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.*

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1981 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.